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A Monthly Journal for the Nursing Profession in Canada

Editor and Business Manager.....MISS HELEN RANDAL, R.N.

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The Trained Attendant

By MISS CHRISTINE SMITH, R.N.

Superintendent of Public Health Nurses for the
Province of Alberta

Read at the Annual Joint Convention of the Alberta Association of
Registered Nurses and the Alberta Hospitals Association
held at Calgary in October, 1920

During the years of the war, and especially during the influenza epidemic, the question of the need for another group of workers to act as assistants to or substitutes for the graduate nurse has been engrossing much time and attention.

No one of us could ever forget those tragic days during the 1918 epidemic, and we know that more people died through lack of nursing care than from any other cause.

It was a great emergency, and we met it as best we could; but if we had had in the Province of Alberta at that time enough nurses to adequately care for all the stricken people, I am afraid we would have in normal times a much greater problem to deal with finding employment for these nurses than we had training the volunteer workers to help us through that emergency. I mention this because I have always

felt that the conditions arising out of the influenza epidemic have been unduly emphasized. It has not been the history of the past that such epidemics continue to recur, and, after all, on what are we to build for the future if not on the history of the past?

The greatest danger that I see is not the danger of being overtaken with epidemics and disasters that will call for an army of nurses, but the creating of a public sentiment through the overzealousness of a great many well-meaning people who would urge us to launch upon the public a group of partly-trained women to assume the responsibility of human life, unlicensed and uncontrolled by legislation.

Different names have been suggested for this group of women. The practical nurse we have always had with us; but the practical nurse has had no training whatever in the care of the sick, but is a woman who has had practical experience in nursing probably only in her own home.

In Saskatchewan they have adopted the name "nursing house-keepers." The name "trained attendant," however, is the one which has been most widely accepted.

What, then, do we mean by the term "trained attendant?" One writer has designated her an unstandardized person, and which definition I am not willing to accept, for reasons which I shall give you later.

The trained attendant will have a definite training; and the term "attendant" is intended to designate her capabilities, as indicated by the fact of her training.

This, then, leads up to a number of questions?

- (1) Is the trained attendant a necessary factor in the health programme of a community?
- (2) What is to be her field?
- (3) Under what authority should she be trained, directed and supervised?
- (4) What effect will her coming have upon the nursing profession?

And before attempting to deal with these questions I want to appeal to you, as a provincial nursing organization, to put aside all prejudice and approach the subject with an open mind.

I think we will all agree that it is an important subject, and also that it presents unusual difficulties; and unless, as a nursing profession, we are prepared to face these difficulties, putting forth every effort to solve the problem, "a back door will be opened into our profession that will degrade our standards and will escape our control in spite of all our efforts."

Dealing, then, with the first question: "Is the trained attendant a necessary factor in the health programme of a community?"

Personally, I think she is. This is an age of specialization, and more and more we find nurses turning away from the private duty field

and directing their attention to some special line of work. The field of public health nursing has thrown open many doors, and there is such a demand for nurses in the field of preventive medicine that the training of another type of person to assist in the care of the sick in the homes becomes more urgently imperative.

Dr. Robert G. Paterson says: "Each day it is becoming clearer to health authorities that the public health nurse presents the key to practically every one of the so-called problems in preventive medicine and hygiene."

Our first duty, however, as a nursing profession, is to provide nursing facilities for the sick before we can go on to the full development of this great scheme for social betterment, namely, the education of the public in preventive medicine.

This brings us to the second question: "What is to be her field?"

In reply to this I shall quote to you from an editorial which appeared in the *American Journal of Nursing* last spring, and which the Council of the A. A. R. N. accepted as a basis when submitting the question to the Minister of Health and to the Senate of the University:

"It is not the intention of the nursing body, in giving recognition to a trained attendant, to provide a poorly-trained nurse for the poor or middle class.

"It is the intention of the nursing body to have attendants trained, licensed, and so controlled by legislation that it will be impossible for them to practise as nurses, just as it is unlawful for a nurse to practise as a physician. They should be capable of caring for a patient convalescing from an acute illness when the services of a highly-trained nurse are no longer necessary, or where, for a period of weeks or convalescence, there must be at hand an intelligent person to have supervision and care until strength is entirely restored; of caring for certain kinds of long chronic, cases; of caring for children under certain conditions, and of filling many positions in the home too often occupied by highly skilled women, whose services are needed elsewhere, such as supervising homes in the absence of the mother, looking after well children, travelling with an invalid, or as a companion to a well person."

This, I think, covers the ground.

Then the third question: "Under what authority should she be trained, directed and supervised?"

I want to give you the benefit of an experiment that was tried out in Cleveland recently. The Cleveland Visiting Nurse Association organized a trained attendant service, and in the April number of the *Public Health Nurse* we have the story of the reasons why this service was discontinued after a trial period of two years or more. Some of the reasons are very evident to me why this experiment proved a failure.

They had no legislation, and, therefore, they had no legal authority to exercise any control over the group of women employed.

Then the service was placed directly under the control of a nursing association. The training, supervision, etc., was all directed by the nursing association.

I don't see how this could ever be a success. It seems to me that the feeling would be aroused at once that the nursing body wished to constitute itself a superior body with power to control and coerce, which is not in accordance with democracy, and which, in these times, would never succeed.

PLAN FOR ALBERTA

In Alberta the suggested period of training is one year, and, as the trained attendant should have a knowledge of how to direct the affairs of a household in the absence of a mother, she should know something about invalid cooking and the care and feeding of children, and this part of her training could probably be given in one of the provincial agricultural colleges that gives a course in domestic science. The time would be divided as follows: Nine months in any small hospital that is not eligible as a training school for nurses, two months in one of the provincial agricultural colleges, and one month in a district under one of the provincial district nurses. In this way the whole training would be directed and controlled under one centralized authority.

An alternative plan, however, would be not to have any training given in any hospital, but to have classes formed, where lectures in home nursing and first aid could be given by a qualified nurse, with practical experience in bedside care through visiting nursing, and two months in household science in an agricultural college. In this way the period of training could be reduced to six months, and removed altogether from the hospitals. This would be the better plan.

What we need is someone to do for this service what Florence Nightingale did for the nursing profession. We want the training and supervision of this class of women placed in the hands of a highly qualified nurse, who will instill in them a reverence for professional loyalty and ethics; who will see that they are not exploited, but that they get the necessary training, and, what is just as important, that they do not get a training they should not have.

This, then, explains why I object to the term "unstandardized person." My contention is that the service must be standardized.

The fourth question: "What effect will the coming of the trained attendant have upon the nursing profession?"

Undoubtedly, the effect will be to raise our standards.

The most important phase of the whole question, to my mind, is: After these women have been trained, have passed the prescribed examinations, registered, and have been authorized to go out and nurse the sick, how are they going to be employed? And, dealing with this phase of the question, I intend to confine myself to our own province.

During the time that I have held the position of Superintendent of Provincial Public Health Nursing I have given the whole problem of nursing service a great deal of thought. Our opportunity in Alberta is unique in that we are at the beginning of things. There are no walls to tear down—we are only laying the foundations; and this is a wonderful opportunity, but also a responsibility.

We need vision—the vision to look into the future and determine what will be the results fifty years hence.

The great need for nursing service is, and will be, in the rural districts. Assuming, then, that the majority of the homesteaders, the pioneer settlers and the people of comfortable means are in a position to pay the necessary fee of eighteen, twenty, or possibly twenty-five dollars a week to a trained attendant, or thirty-five or forty dollars a week to a graduate nurse, the fact still remains that there would not be in any rural district enough work to provide steady employment.

The problem of adequate care of the sick is a State problem, and can never be solved by the private physician, the private duty nurse, or the trained attendant. My sympathies go out to the people who are overtaken with a serious illness to-day—I don't know how they manage to cope with it.

What, then, is the solution?

The solution is State control.

We could divide the province into three districts, with a headquarters at Calgary, one at Edmonton, and one in the Peace River country. It would be necessary to place a graduate nurse in charge of each centre, who would be paid by the Government. A staff of graduate nurses and trained attendants could then be employed by each district, paid a salary, and registered at the main office.

All calls for nursing service would then come to the main office. The calls could be investigated, and, in cases of serious illness, the graduate nurse could be sent; otherwise the less skilled trained attendant might meet all requirements. I would approve of moderate fees being charged where people were able to pay.

In this way the trained attendant service would be controlled, and would fill a very great need in the province.

Otherwise, these women, if trained and then left free to choose their own course and obliged to earn a livelihood through fees charged for nursing the sick, will all flock to the cities, where employment will be assured, and the rural district is still without a nursing service.

Now I have taken up a good deal of time; but, before closing, I want to say just a word with reference to the future of the nursing profession.

A few years ago there were only about two fields for the trained nurse after graduating: institutional work and private duty nursing.

To-day we find a very great change. We find nurses filling the position of professor of nursing and health in universities; we find them employed as teachers of health in normal schools; we find them taking post-graduate courses to fit themselves for administrative positions in training schools. The field of public health nursing is full of opportunities, and more and more the trained nurse is placing a value on her services; she is not satisfied to give all of her valuable time to one patient, who is probably not very ill. We must not forget, however, that the case of minor illness in the homes must be looked after, and even these minor cases should be under the supervision of the highly trained nurse.

"We believe that we must still continue to make a few sacrifices. We are still pioneers, and we should count it a glorious honor to keep the lamp, lighted by Florence Nightingale so many years ago, trimmed and filled and always burning. We cannot allow it even to dim, lest we lose the priceless position that we have gained in the world's work.

THE DEAD

I feared the lonely dead, so old were they,—
Decrepit, tired beings, ghastly white,
With withered breasts and eyes devoid of sight,
Forever mute beneath the sodden clay;
I feared the lonely dead, and turned away
From thoughts of sombre death and endless night;
Thus, through the dismal hours I longed for light
To drive my utter hopelessness away.

But now my nights are filled with flowered dreams
Of singing warriors, beautiful and young;
Strong men and boys within whose eyes there gleams
The triumph song of words unknown, unsung;
Grim death has vanished, leaving in its stead
The shining glory of the living dead.

—SIGOURNEY THAYER, in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Mr. D. D. MacDonald, principal of the Orde Model School, Toronto, Canada, paid a recent visit to the United States to make an intensive study of sight-saving classes, and institutions and classes for the education of the blind, preparatory to opening classes in Toronto. His report of the work was deemed of such interest that it has been published in pamphlet form under the title, "Report *re* Sight-Saving Classes and Education of the Blind." Those interested to "see ourselves as others see us" can doubtless obtain a copy from the Board of Education, Toronto, Canada.

Lectures on The History of Nursing

WITH DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF LANTERN-SLIDES

By MAUDE E. SEYMOUR ABBOTT, B.A., M.D.,
Curator of the Medical Museum, McGill University

(Continued from Last Month)

LECTURE IX.—Continued

20

SOME GREAT NAMES IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE FROM THE 17TH CENTURY ONWARD.

AUTHORITIES CONSULTED: Epoch-Making Contributions to Medicine and Allied Sciences, by Camac; Michael Servetus, by Sir William Osler, Bart., Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, January, 1910; Ambroise Paré—Man and Surgeon, by W. G. Turner, M.D.; Montreal Medical Journal, June, 1908; William Harvey, by D'Arcy Power; Lord Lister, by Sir John Rickman Godlee, Bart.; Biographical Sketches and Appreciations of the Late Sir William Osler, in the Osler Memorial Number of the Journal of the Canadian Medical Association, July, 1920 (123 pages, 15 illustrations, price \$1.10; publishers' address, 836 University Street, Montreal); William Osler, Biography and Tributes to His Memory, B. M. J., January 3 and 10, 1920; Sir William Osler, Bart., by His Friends, Associates and Pupils; Johns Hopkins Bulletin, July, 1919.

REMARKS: The lives of such men as the following are to be regarded as the stepping-stones by which the art and science of medicine emerged from the obscurity of mediaevalism into the full brilliance of modern medical practice, teaching and research. Each was a great observer and scientist who followed the Hippocratic method and whose genius has cast a flood of light upon his own and succeeding generations, and the lives and names of each should be familiar among those who claim to be, in the care and nurture of the sick, the disciples, as well as the co-workers and the ministers, of the great clinicians. They may be fitly mentioned here, at the close of this short outline, as representative of that great art and science of medicine, at the side of which the profession of nursing holds an honorable place as being, first, last and always, its ally and ancillary.

Slide 211—Michael Servetus (1507-1546). Anatomist, physiologist, author and martyr. Discovered the pulmonary circulation, and was a fellow student with Vesalius, the great anatomist. Published celebrated medical and philosophical works; was denounced to the Spanish Inquisition by the reformer Calvin as a heretic on account of certain sceptical statements in his medical works, and was burned at the stake in Geneva in October, 1546. (See classical article by Osler, profusely illustrated, cited above.)

Slide 212—William Harvey (1578-1657). Anatomist and surgeon. Discovered the circulation of the blood and demonstrated it by modern experimental

methods. This discovery revolutionized previous ideas on physiology and laid the foundations of the principles of modern experimental medicine.

Slide 213—Ambroise Paré (1510-1590). A barber-surgeon of Paris and known as the founder of modern military surgery. Was surgeon to four different kings of France, and through various campaigns ministered to the most eminent generals and statesmen of his time. Abolished the use of boiling oil as an antiseptic in gunshot wounds, and established the principles of surgical cleanliness and good surgery. Published much on every possible subject in medicine.

Slide 214—Laennec (1781-1826). Educated under Corvisart, another great French clinician. Discovered the use of the stethoscope in auscultation of the chest, and is recognized as one of the founders of modern physical diagnosis. Died, at 45, of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Slide 215—Laennec at the Hospital Necker in Paris, by the bedside of a patient whose chest he has been examining. Note the stethoscope in his hand, which is a single barrel for one ear only. This is the form of the instrument as he used it.

Slide 216—Sir James Paget (1814-1899). A great pathologist and teacher, and one of London's great consulting surgeons. In early life was Warden of St. Bartholomew's Hospital College and Curator of its Museum and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons. Was the friend and contemporary of Miss Nightingale and a warm supporter of the trained nursing movement. Was an active member of the Queen's Jubilee Committee formed in 1887 to organize District Nursing and a charter member of the British Nurses' Association.

Slide 217—Joseph, Lord Lister. Born in 1827, of Quaker parentage; died 1912. Pupil and assistant to the great surgeon Syme and later Professor of Surgery at Glasgow (1860), Edinburgh (1869) and King's College, London (1876). Baronetcy in 1880; Peerage in 1897. Discovered the principles of antiseptics and asepsis (1865-1867) and their application in clinical surgery. One of the greatest geniuses the medical world has ever known, and greatest benefactor the human race has ever had. Revolutionized the art of surgery and created the art of surgical nursing by his great discovery. He was the friend and contemporary of Pasteur; a close student of botany, pathology, bacteriology, with a genius for experimental medical research and for clinical surgery.

Slide 218—Scene from the Pasteur Jubilee at the Sorbonne Palace, December 27, 1892. Pasteur rose to embrace Lister. From a picture by H. Rixens.

GREAT NAMES, CANADIAN-BORN

Slide 219—Sir William Osler, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., L.L.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. (1849-1919). From a recent photograph of him as Regius Professor of Medicine, taken by Messrs. Elliott & Fry, London, and published in the British Medical Journal of January 3rd, 1920.

REMARKS: In origin and early development "Our Great Canadian." Born at Bondhead, Ont., on July 12th, 1849, the son of the Rev. F. L. Osler, an Anglican missionary clergyman. Educated at Trinity College School, Weston, Ont., under the Rev. W. A. Johnson, and then at Trinity College, Toronto, in Arts, and Toronto School of Medicine until 1870, when he went to McGill University and graduated from the Faculty of Medicine here in 1872. Appointed in 1874, after two years' post-graduate study in Europe, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine at McGill, and in

1877 Pathologist to the Montreal General Hospital. Served here until 1884, and then became Professor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and in 1889 at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and shortly thereafter Dean of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Married, in 1888, Grace Revere, widow of Samuel D. Gross, Jr. In 1905 appointed Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, the highest medical honor in the gift of the British Crown. Baronetcy in 1911. Took a prominent part in the Imperial Councils throughout the Great War, and his only son, Lieut. Revere Osler, fell in Flanders in 1917. From his earliest youth an untiring student of nature and an enthusiastic lover of his kind, William Osler developed, on the basis of strenuous early researches made during his Canadian period upon the facts of disease as revealed by the microscope and the gross appearances of pathological anatomy, into a great physician, and probably the greatest clinical teacher of his time; his chief service in this direction being the uniting, to a degree not previously achieved, the knowledge gained at the hospital bedside with the teachings of the laboratory and the medical school. He was also a profound classical scholar, and a prolific writer, and beyond and before everything, through the early teachings of his remarkable parents, he was a worker in the halls of righteousness, who did the day's work with a single-minded consecration to its higher issues that brought, under the impact of his genius, extraordinarily far-reaching results. His influence upon the clinical and medical school education of the three generations which are covered by his life, was of a peculiarly personal and inspiring kind, and he probably did more to elevate and advance the standard of medicine, and indirectly of hospital organization, and so of nursing, on this continent than any other single man among his contemporaries. He was deeply interested in all progressive humanitarian movements, and gave a number of addresses on nursing and to nurses. His death of influenzal pneumonia, on December 29th last, came with a shock of sorrow to the English-speaking world.

(Slides Nos. 218 to 229, following, are upon Sir William Osler's Canadian period. Of these, Nos. 218 to 222 are from a lecture on his early days, by Dr. Norman Gwyn, and are loaned and published here by his kind permission.)

Slide 220—Parsonage at Bondhead, Ont., the birthplace of Sir William Osler.

Slide 221—Parsonage at Weston, Ont., in which the Weston School was held.

Slide 222—Rev. W. A. Johnson, parish priest of Weston, Ont., and headmaster of Weston School, and a naturalist of high order, whose influence upon Osler in this period was singularly strong.

Slide 223—William Osler as a prefect at Weston School.

Slide 224—The Dundas Marsh, near his childhood home, where the boy Osler hunted and studied with his teacher the microscopic Canadian Diatomaceae and Polyzoa, scientific researches of a high order, published later in the Canadian Naturalist for 1881 and 1883, and which literally teem with scientific enthusiasm and intellectual vigor.

Slide 225—The microscopes of his student days. Used assiduously by his teachers, Johnson and Bovell, and by him at a time when this instrument was

otherwise almost unknown and practically unused on this continent. From a photograph by Dr. Gwyn of these microscopes, now the property of Toronto University.

Slide 226—William Osler as a student of medicine at McGill (about 1872).

Slide 227—Dr. William Osler, about 1881, during his Montreal period, while Professor of the Institutes of Medicine at McGill.

Slide 228—A page from the Autopsy book of the Montreal General Hospital of 1877, written in his own hand.

Slide 229—The opening page of his first valedictory address delivered to the students of McGill in 1877.

Slide 230—Dr. Osler, about 1904. From a photograph of him, seated, with hand on brow, taken by Messrs. Notman & Son, on the occasion of a return visit in 1904.

Slide 230—The Harris portrait. Painted by the late Mr. Robert Harris, R.C.A., to the order of the graduates of McGill in the winter of 1905.

Saskatchewan Registered Nurses

— In Convention in Saskatoon, October 30th, 1920

As an experiment, a one-day fall meeting had been arranged for at the last annual convention, and so successful was the meeting that plans were made for a short session next fall, to either precede or follow the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Hospital Association to be held in Regina. Fifty nurses or more, representing hospitals and various nursing activities from twelve or more cities and towns of the province, were present at both morning and afternoon sessions, and all voted the day as very worth while.

Following the opening of the meeting by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, an address of welcome was given by His Worship the Mayor of Saskatoon. Following his words of welcome, Dr. Young dwelt upon the high ideals of the nursing and medical professions, and how, at times such as this, when we meet in convention, it is fitting that we should remind ourselves of the aims for which our organizations exist, and of the splendid examples set us by the great leaders in our profession, lest we should be led, unthinkingly, to follow the trend of the times and turn aside on the paths leading to materialistic things. Sister Allaire, of the Grey Nuns' Hospital, Regina, responded most fittingly.

The president's address was followed by the reading, by the president, Miss Urquhart, of the report of the delegates to the annual convention of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses. The report had been prepared by the retiring secretary, Miss Jean Wilson. The president voiced the feelings of all the members present in expressing how much Miss Wilson's presence was missed, this being the first meeting of the association without her presence, and in expressing the hope of her speedy return to the province. Miss Jean Browne, to whom the association and the nurses of Saskatchewan owe so much, was also

very much missed; but all her friends rejoiced in the great honor bestowed upon her in the award to her of the one Canadian scholarship, the gift of the International Red Cross Society. Her return, at the close of the year in King's College for Women, London, England, and the great fund of interest she will bring back with her, are pleasantly anticipated. A warm welcome from the association was also extended by the president to the new secretary-treasurer, Miss Mabel F. Gray.

The remainder of the morning was taken up with various business matters, and with amendments to the constitution and by-laws, as submitted by the council for ratification.

At the afternoon session a paper on "Child Welfare," prepared by Miss N. Armstrong, of Regina, was read by Miss C. Kier, of Moose Jaw, who also replied to various questions arising during the discussion. Miss A. M. Wiggins gave a most interesting paper and talk on the "Routine of the Dispensaries, and the Nurses' Duties in regard to the Venereal Work of the Province"; while Miss M. Russell, of the school hygiene staff, delighted her hearers by her vivid and most humane presentation of "School Inspection Work Among the New Canadians."

The Student Volunteer Movement was discussed, and the resolution submitted by the executive of the C. N. A. T. N. was endorsed, it being decided to make an effort to link up the nurse student bodies of the training schools of Saskatchewan with this Christian Student Movement.

Upon invitation of the Social Service Council of Saskatchewan, the association accepted the invitation to become a unit of the council, and appointed its representatives upon the council and upon its executive.

The following standing committees were appointed, and representative members from the various sections of the province selected to serve upon them. The names and addresses of the conveners are given, so that any member may communicate with them on matters coming under their jurisdiction:

Public Health Committee—Convener, Miss Edna Morgan, Regina Normal School.

Committee on Nurse Education—Convener, Sister Raphael, Providence Hospital, Moose Jaw.

Committee on Private Duty Nursing—Convener, Miss E. Thomas, 2303 Osler Street, Regina.

To serve upon the Executive of the Social Service Council—Miss A. M. Wiggins, Boyle-Wright Block, Regina.

The question of the revision of the minimum standard curriculum, as recommended for adoption by the C. N. A. T. N. and adopted at the last annual convention of this association, was referred to the newly-appointed Committee on Nurse Education, with the suggestion that they work in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Hospital Association for the same purpose. The committee was also urged to

have the matter in such order that it might be presented for approval of the Senate of the University of Saskatchewan at its next session.

The convention was brought to a most happy close by an adjournment from Convocation Hall to the residence of President and Mrs. Murray, where a delightful social hour was spent, the nurses enjoying the opportunity of getting to know each other, as well as the most cordial hospitality of their host and hostess.



The Canadian Nurses' Association and Register for Graduate Nurses, Montréal

President—Miss Phillips, 750 St. Urbain Street.

First Vice-President—Miss H. M. Dunlop, 209 Stanley Street.

Second Vice-President—Miss J. Craig, Western Hospital.

Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Susie Wilson, 638a Dorchester St., W.

Registrar—Mrs. Burch, 175 Mansfield Street.

The monthly meeting of the C. N. A. was held in the club-room on Tuesday evening, January 4th. After the transaction of usual business, Dr. Hingston gave a very interesting lecture to the nurses on the "Philosophy of Nursing."

On Friday evening, January 7th, the nurses gave a Christmas treat to the Mothers' Club of Griffin Town. A bran pie was the chief attraction of the evening, from which every member received a present. Music, dancing and games were enjoyed by all. Afterwards ice cream, cake and tea were served, and the National Anthem brought the close to a very enjoyable evening.

The December meeting of the C. N. A. was held in the club-room on Tuesday evening, 7th inst. After the transaction of usual business, Dr. Dunstan Grey gave a very interesting and instructive lecture to the nurses on "Obstetrics."

The Christmas treat to the Mothers' Club will be held in the club-room, Griffin Town, on Friday, January 7th.

Mme. Pantazzi has had a letter from Miss Dorothy Cotton, matron of the Canadian Nursing Mission in Roumania, announcing the arrival of the unit of nurses, and giving some account of their work and of their impressions of their new field of labor.

Editorial



After a series of unavoidable delays, the public health nursing representatives from each province have voted for their chairman of the Public Health Nursing Section of the Canadian Association of Trained Nurses. The result of the ballots cast was the election of Miss Elizabeth G. Breeze, R.N., of Vancouver, B. C.

Miss Breeze is a graduate of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, getting part of her training in affiliated schools in New York, and also taking a post-graduate course at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City. She organized the school nursing department in connection with the medical department of the School Board in Vancouver, starting as the only nurse. She has now eight nurses on the staff, and a thoroughly organized and progressive department. She has been a charter member of the Graduate Nurses' Association of British Columbia and one of its hardest workers, being secretary ever since its organization in 1912. She has also been an interested member of the local association and of the various public health societies in the city of Vancouver.



As mentioned in the notes from Alberta, another university has come into line with a course in public health nursing. Miss Christine Smith, R.N., who for several years has been in charge of the nursing department of the Department of Public Health, Alberta, has resigned that position, and is now the director of the course at the University of Alberta.



It is with pleasure that the Editor announces that Miss Mary Catton, of the County of Carleton General Hospital, Ottawa, has taken the responsibility of getting material for the Canadian Association of Nursing Education department of this magazine. Will those interested in the training school and post-graduate work of our nurses do what they can to help Miss Catton?



The Editor reports with pleasure, also, the visit of our former Editor, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, who visited Vancouver early in February. Dr. MacMurchy never loses her interest in the magazine, and her first enquiries were for its success. She addressed the Local Council of Women and the Women's Canadian Club, and was the recipient of as much hospitality as could be arranged for during her short stay in the city.

News from The Medical World

By ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL



BENZYL ALCOHOL FOR TOOTHACHE

It is reported from the laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University that benzyl alcohol, either alone or mixed with an equal amount of chloroform, is an efficient remedy for toothache. It is applied on a pledget of cotton in the cavity of the tooth, or to an exposed nerve. The relief is almost instantaneous, and lasts for a long time. It is the least toxic of the well known local anaesthetics, and can be used freely.

RADIUM IN CANCER

It is stated that in inoperable carcinoma of the uterus radium has produced startling results, which are, for the most part, temporary. When the cervix is involved, and there is an offensive discharge, radium is of use, and also relieves the pain that is usually present.

ORIGIN OF THE CANCER

A writer in the *Lancet* thinks cancer is not a specific disease caused by the activities of a special parasite, but is a disordered growth of epithelium caused by various physical or chemical irritants, the most important being the toxins of the micro-organisms. Damage of the structure of a cell causes its degeneration, the balance of metabolism is disturbed because the special function of the cell is impaired, and there is persistent over-growth, which we recognize as the disease.

THE NURSING MOTHER

Maternal nursing is considered of such great importance to the child that a number of towns in France provide food, shelter and a small sum of money for every working woman who will agree to nurse her own child.

INFANTILE SCURVY

It is said that when a baby keeps its limbs still and cries when they are touched, scurvy is to be suspected even if the gums are not affected.

STERILIZING URETERAL CATHETERS

It is suggested that catheters may be sterilized, without boiling, by placing them in a tall cylinder filled with any suitable antiseptic solution. The eye end of the catheter is placed at the bottom of the vessel, and the catheter is filled with the solution by means of a syringe. The distal end is then depressed so that the siphonage is established. The

lumen is bathed in an antiseptic current until the cylinder is empty. The procedure can be repeated as often as is necessary.

NATURAL ANAESTHETICS

Oliver Wendell Holmes says, in one of his works, "Elsie Vernon": "Nature was before man with his anaesthetics. The cat's first shake stupifies the mouse, the lion's first shake deadens the man's feeling and fear, and the crolatus paralyzes before it strikes."

HUDSON'S BAY FELLOWSHIP

The Hudson's Bay Company, to mark the 250th anniversary of its foundation, has founded a fellowship, of the annual value of \$1,500.00, for ten years. It is to be known as the Hudson's Bay Company Research Fellowship, will be awarded annually, and is open to graduates of any Canadian university. It is tenable at the University of Manitoba. Each fellow must devote his entire time to original research in some branch of pure or applied science, including the medical sciences.

HEAT AS A PREVENTIVE OF SHOCK

In a letter to a medical journal from a surgeon practising in Korea, he states that cases of shock following operation are very rare in his practice. Chloroform is the anaesthetic used. He attributes the absence of shock to the practice of placing patients on the hot floor common in Korean houses. The floor is of stone, covered with plaster, and over this a thick layer of paper like linoleum. The floor is heated by smoke from the fire for cooking passing beneath it. Could not a system be devised by which hot air would be conducted to the under part of beds used by patients immediately after an operation?

MENSTRUATION DURING SCHOOL LIFE

In an article in the *British Medical Journal* it is stated that during an investigation of 1,200 healthy girls 73 per cent. were found to be absolutely free from any disturbance during menstruation. The practice of taking baths at this time and of exercise was commended as preventing the congestive forms of dismonorrhea and constipation.

CREAM MIXTURES FOR INFANTS

When whole milk cannot be borne, it has been found that cream diluted with one-third, one-half, two-thirds or three-quarters of water may be retained. The cream must be suitable for whipping.

PROTECTING ADHESIVE PLASTER

It is stated that where it is necessary to protect adhesive plaster from secretions that might loosen it, painting with a few coats of flexible collodion will effect the purpose. It will harden quickly if fanned for a few moments. Benzine may be employed to remove it, or, if this is not sufficient, an application of ether may be used first.

Public Health Nursing Department



Address public health news items from each province to the following representatives:

Nova Scotia

Miss Margaret McKenzie,
Department of Public Health,
Halifax.

New Brunswick

Miss Sarah Brophy,
74 Carmarthen Street,
St. John, N.B.

Quebec

Miss Sarah Fraser,
110 Crescent Street,
Montreal.

Ontario

Miss Muriel McKay,
Industrial Nurse,
Ontario Hydro Commission,
University Ave., Toronto.

Manitoba

Miss Elizabeth Jeffers,
Suite 11A Justin Avenue,
Fleet and Doley Streets,
Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Miss Edna Morgan,
Normal School,
Regina.

Alberta

Miss Genevieve deTurbeville,
Prov. Public Health Dept.,
Edmonton.

British Columbia

Miss M. A. McLellan,
1883 Third Avenue, West,
Vancouver.

MISS ELIZABETH BREEZE, R.N.
Chairman of Section
125 Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B. C.

At a meeting of the Advisory and Consultative Committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society, held in October last, the following resolution was submitted to the Central Council, by which body it was later adopted:

"Moved by Dr. R. D. Defries, seconded by Dr. Ruggles George: Whereas it appears that the work of each voluntary organization in public health would be enhanced by a wider diffusion of information on the work of all the separate organizations, it is recommended that a sub-committee, representing the constituent bodies of the Advisory and Consultative Committee, be appointed to consider and advise a definite method whereby this end may be achieved, this committee to consist of Dr. Gordon Bates (chairman), Dr. George D. Porter, Dr. C. M. Hincks, Miss E. M. Forsythe, Dr. Ruggles George, Miss Fairley, Mrs. Plumptre, Dr. R. D. Defries, Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Miss Waagen, Mrs. Hanington and Miss E. MacP. Dickson."

In conformity with this resolution, the chairman called a meeting

of this sub-committee in the board rooms, Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, for January 7th.

It was decided by this committee that, for the present, the *Canadian Public Health Journal* offers the best channel for wider diffusion of information on the work carried on by the various organizations, since it was widely read by physicians, nurses, and the laity.

Each member of the committee, who represented a journal or organization, promised support of this undertaking, and was asked to send in material for the March number.

The committee is to be called early in April for further conference.

If we nurses wish to take our true place among those in the field of public health, it will be necessary for us to make a greater effort in the matter of publicity than we have done in the past. There has been some good material sent in to this page during the past years, and we hope that, when the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer of the section are finally appointed and develop their policies, the amount of material submitted from the nine provinces will make it possible for the *Canadian Nurse* to forward suitable reports to the *Canadian Public Health Journal*.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING COURSE, UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Public health nursing courses seem to be in the air, and rightly so. They are being arranged in connection with universities—and rightly so again.

The course in connection with the University of British Columbia was planned some time ago; but, owing to lack of the necessary funds, these plans were not carried out until November, 1920; when the Red Cross made a grant to the University to endow a Chair of Public Health, with a part-time professor and a full-time director of public health nursing.

The first course, which is now in progress, is a short one, consisting of six weeks' academic work, followed by eight weeks' field work, at the conclusion of which an examination will be held. Three prizes of \$100.00, \$60.00 and \$40.00 have been offered to the three students who rank highest. Twenty-six students enrolled for the course.

The academic work was as follows:

1. Twelve lectures on each of the following:
 - (a) Public Health Nursing,
 - (b) School Hygiene,
 - (c) Communicable Diseases,
 - (d) Modern Social Problems.
2. Six lectures on each of the following:
 - (e) History of Nursing,

- (f) Social Service Problems,
- (g) Personal Hygiene,
- (h) Medical aspects of Infant and Maternal Welfare,
- (i) Tuberculosis,
- (j) Mental Hygiene,
- (k) Sanitation.

3. Ten lectures on Teaching Principles, three on Provincial Legislation, and two on Municipal Health Departments.

For the field work the class was divided into sections, each of which received instruction and experience under trained workers in the following: Urban school nursing, tuberculosis, bedside, day camp and clinics, visiting nursing, pre-natal work, rural bedside, school nursing and health centres, child welfare, clinics, following up work with infants and with children of pre-school age, medical social service and settlement work. Weekly conferences were held during the field course and a number of excursions to institutions, industries, etc., were arranged for during the academic course.

The course has been very intensive, but the students have risen to it and have worked with great enthusiasm.

Too much praise cannot be given to the lecturers and to the various social agencies that have co-operated with the University Department in such a splendid way to make the course a success—the Vancouver School Board, the Boards of Health, the Rotary Clinic, the Victorian Order of Nurse, the Health Centres at Saanich, Duncan and Colwood, on Vancouver Island; the Vancouver Community House, the Turner Institute Settlement, and the Social Service Department of the Vancouver General Hospital.

Next year a full academic year will be devoted to the course, when several important subjects which had to be left out this year will be added to the curriculum. The students will be able to obtain a more comprehensive grasp of the various subjects presented; they will be able to do a great deal more supplementary reading than was at all possible this year; and last, but by no means of least importance, they will be able to have more practice in the various phases of field activities.

The chief benefit we claim for this short course is that a beginning has been made, that it is in the right direction, and, as "ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte," we feel all is right with the future.

M. ARD. MACKENZIE,

Director. •

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[EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following letter comes from Miss Jean Browne, holder of the Red Cross scholarship for Canada. We who know Miss Browne, and the work she has been doing here, will feel sure that the other women of the selected group will have a clearer knowledge of the public health work done in Canada after listening to

her lucid descriptions of conditions and improvements due to the work of herself and the other public health nurses who are doing the pioneer work in Canada. It is to be hoped that other letters will follow from Miss Browne for this department of the magazine.]

"King's College for Women gives five distinct courses—a three years' course in household science leading to a degree if the students taking it have matriculated before entrance; a two years' course in social science; a two years' course for health visitors for students who have not had a nurses' training; a one year's course for sister tutors, this being open only to graduate nurses; and a course for school matrons.

The course in which public health nurses will be most interested is the health visitors' course. As I said before, it is a two years' course, but trained nurses and V.A.D's with three years' experience are allowed to take it in one year. You will see, then, that the health visitor in England is not necessarily a trained nurse. The subjects included in this course are: Physiology, Physics, Chemistry, Bacteriology, Hygiene, Economics and Household Work. Nearly half the time of the second year is spent in practical work in connection with infant welfare centres and school care committees.

The class of international scholars brought to King's College by the League of Red Cross Societies may approximately be classified as follows: (1) Those who are not trained nurses, but who had experience in war work; (2) those who are trained nurses, but who have not done public health work; (3) those who are trained nurses and have done public health work.

The students in groups (1) and (2) have been given a somewhat modified Health Visitors' course. They have not taken Economics, and the work they have taken in Physics and Chemistry has been very elementary. Since it was considered that most of this course was too elementary for the nurses in group (3), which consists of the two U. S. A. scholars and the Canadian scholar, this group attended lectures in Hygiene, Infant Welfare, Economics and Social Administration. Group (3) during the second term, instead of staying at King's College, will be given an opportunity of seeing various public health activities in England and France.

Canadian public health nurses will doubtless be interested in hearing something of the organization of public health services in London. There are three distinct and separate activities—school work, infant welfare work, and tuberculosis work. The first of these is under the Education Committee, and the other two under the Public Health Committee of the London County Council. Infant welfare and tuberculosis work do not differ markedly from work of the same nature conducted in Canada, so far as I have observed; but the school work is strictly different. The follow-up work is done by school care committees, which are, for the most part, composed of voluntary untrained workers. Each

school care committee has a secretary, who is responsible to the district organizer. There are twelve such district organizers in London, who are, in turn, responsible to the chief organizer. The chief organizer is an official of the Education Committee. It is now necessary, I believe, for a district organizer to be a trained social worker.

The activities of school nurses are confined to being present during the medical examination, and to being responsible for the personal cleanliness of the pupils. Nurses at the various treatment centres do the minor dressings. Home visits are made by members of the School Care Committee.

In conclusion, I wish to say a word about the personnel of the international public health students at King's College. As readers of the *Canadian Nurse* know, there are nineteen in this class—two from U. S. A. and one from each of the following countries: England, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Servia, Greece, Russia, Peru, Venezuela, and Canada. I consider it to be a rare privilege to be associated with such a selected group of women. One could go through the whole list and mention outstanding characteristics. To be brief, let me mention only the two students holding the Florence Nightingale Medal—Miss Tiedemand, of Denmark, and Miss Chluzuiska, of Poland. The scholar from Denmark with her clear-cut, logical mind will continue to make contributions to the nursing profession. If there is one thing more than another needed in the nursing profession to-day, it is clear, straight thinking. The scholar from Poland is a scholar in every sense of the word. She is by way of being a poet and writer herself, and her knowledge of English literature puts to shame most of us who claim English as our mother tongue. It has been interesting to note the leavening influence of the Latin races in those of the northern races. The former have dispensed warmth and spontaneity and gladness, while perhaps the latter have made some contribution by an intensity and clearness of purpose. At any rate, an almost unprecedented opportunity has been given for exchange of thought among professional women from various parts of the civilized world.

When glasses stick, after being placed one in the other, so there is danger of breaking them in getting them apart, a little cold water in the upper one will contract it, and a warm bath for the lower one, which will cause expansion, thus enabling separation.

An obstinate big spot of iron rust, after many failures with lemon and salt, yielded at first trial by this method: Cover thickly with powdered alum and lay over the open top of a tea kettle of boiling water. Steam about ten minutes. For grass stains on white linen dresses, wash the spot in alcohol, then in clear water. This is so much cleaner than lard or molasses.

Department of Nursing Education

Conducted by the Canadian Association of Nursing Education



In submitting for publication in this department of the *Canadian Nurse* the following outlined recommendations for a syllabus to be adopted by the Ottawa Isolation Hospital, I am prompted by the hope that it may in time be of advantage to those graduate nurses who may desire to avail themselves of such an opportunity to prepare for the rapidly developing field of public health.

These recommendations were presented to the chairman and members of the Ottawa Health Department and representatives from the local training schools at a meeting in the City Hall, when a unanimous decision was expressed in favor of them. Certain difficulties, however, were in the way of putting such a course into immediate effect, owing, particularly, to limited housing accommodation for nurses.

Definite plans at this time of writing are under way for carrying out this scheme, and a residence for nurses is almost completed. Hopes are entertained of a bright future awaiting the Ottawa Isolation Hospital nursing department.

Beautifully situated on an elevation overlooking the Rideau River and Strathcona Park, the hospital situation is ideal.

Here the pupil nurses of the three local general hospitals receive a three months' course of training; but the number supplied is not adequate to the need, and many graduates are of necessity employed for general duty. Financially, the hospital must realize a great advantage in establishing this post-graduate course, and, at the same time, affords a great advantage to those graduate nurses who have not had a previous opportunity of training in contagious disease nursing, so necessary to public health work.

Public health work is looming up over the horizon, with brilliant colors, which indicates a bright outlook for the nurse who prepares herself for such work. Who may not predict the possibility of Ottawa becoming a prominent health centre, and the Isolation Hospital Training School the nucleus of such in the not distant future?

Very soon definite announcement will be made, through the *Canadian Nurse Journal*, of regulations for application.

1. That, in order to meet the urgent need of more nurses to care for patients in the civic isolation hospital, your board considers the question of establishing a post-graduate course of, four months, and offering, as an inducement, an allowance of forty dollars per month,

with maintenance; in addition, a special course of instruction, which might be summarized as follows:

One one-hour recitation or demonstration class with the superintendent of nurses and her assistant each week, for sixteen weeks.

One one-hour lecture by a physician (the medical superintendent) each week, for sixteen weeks.

Daily Laboratory Experience—Taking Swabs; Administration of Serums; Culture Study; Preparation of Media, etc.

Proposed course of lectures by the physician:

Demonstration, three lectures—Bacteriology; Board of Health Regulations; Administration of Antitoxin; Taking Swabs.

Demonstration, one lecture—Culture Media; Culture Growth.

Demonstration, one lecture—Intubation Instruments; Intubing Cadaver; Extubing Cadaver.

Advised as an emergency aid and conservation measure, considering the shortage of physicians.

One Lecture—Diphtheria and its Complications; Scarlet Fever.

One Lecture—Measles; Chicken-pox; Smallpox.

One Lecture—Influenza and Colds; Pulmonary T.B.

One Lecture—Whooping-cough and Complications; Laryngeal Croup; Murips.

One Lecture—Visits to the Milk Stations and Board of Health Laboratories.

Supplementary Clinical Talks and Study of Objective Symptoms. Exhibit of Preventive Measures.

Three Lectures—General Sanitation.

One Lecture—Quizz.

One Lecture—Examination.

Proposed Instructions by the Superintendent of Nurses:

General Nursing Care.

Precautions necessary to safeguard the public, the patient, and the nurse herself.

Methods of disinfection, fumigation, etc.

Care of the patients' clothing.

Precautions in the discharging of the patient.

Precautions by the nurse herself when preparing to go out into the public.

Care of the body after death.

Demonstrations—Oesophageal Feedings; Nasal Feedings.

Steam tent treatment.

Sanitation of wards.

Ventilation.

Causes of cross infection.

Nursing care necessary to the prevention of sequelae in scarlet fever, measles, etc.

Recitation Class—Studies from some book on contagious and infectious fevers selected by your Board of Health.

That these classes be conducted weekly throughout the entire year, so that the student nurse may be able to cover the entire course of instruction, in order of rotation, regardless of any special time of entry.

That a diploma be given to the student who completes the prescribed course.

Features of attraction in such a course:

1. That it will serve as a preparation for the coming provincial registration examinations.
2. That the allowance will serve as a financing preparation to the expense involved in going to the examining centre.
3. That nurses so trained must necessarily be in line for positions in schools, milk stations, relief stations, child welfare, bureaus and hospitals.

That the local hospitals continue to supply nurses, as has been customary, until such time as may be required to establish this post-graduate system on a favorable working basis.

That extensive and continued publicity be given to this "course" in the *Canadian Nurse* and the newspapers.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY A. CATTON.

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[EDITOR'S NOTE:—Another university is in line for post-graduate work in public health nursing! The University of Alberta gives a short course of twelve weeks, starting January 17th, but intends to put on a full year's course in October next. While this is the first definite course open to graduate nurses, there has been work done for several years at the university with a three months' course given for nurses who were to be taken on the staff of the P. H. nurses of the province. As Miss Smith, superintendent of the P. H. N. branch of the department, says, "We cannot claim the credit in Alberta in being the first province to establish a course of public health nursing in the university, but we can claim the credit for being the first province in Canada to give a training in public health nursing."]

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

POST-GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH FOR NURSES

SESSION—The course will be given over a period of twelve weeks, from the 17th of January.

OBJECT—To educate nurses in this province so that they will be qualified to undertake work in the Public Health Nursing Branch of the Department of Public Health.

SUBJECTS REQUIRED—These are arranged under the following headings: (1) Public Health Nursing; (2) Public Health or Hygiene and Sanitation; (3) Psychology; (4) Sociology; (5) Clinical Lab.

No exemptions or credits will be given.

COURSE 1921—(1) Public Health Nursing: (a) Principles and Practice of Public Health Nursing, (b) Public Health Nursing Administration; (2) Hygiene and Sanitation: (a) School Inspection, (b) Venereal Disease, (c) Communicable Diseases, (d) Tuberculosis, (e) Provincial Public Health Act, (f) Sanitation and Bacteriology; (3) Psychology, Mental Defectives; (4) Sociology: (a) Food and Diet, (b) Child Welfare, etc., (c) Short Course in Public Speaking; (5) Clinical Laboratory.

FIELD WORK—Under this heading will be included demonstrations and practical work in the provincial and municipal health organizations.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS—(a) Graduate nurses desiring to enter for the course must present evidence of education up to Grade X of the public schools or its equivalent. (b) Evidence of the satisfactory completion of a course in a nurses' training school of approved standards in accordance with the law of the province. Nurses must be registered when coming from state or province where registration is in force.

FEES—The fee for the course is \$25.00, to be paid in advance, and \$5.00 will be charged for the certificate.

ADMISSION—Admission may be arranged for those nurses desiring to enter the Public Health Nursing Branch of the Department of Public Health in accordance with the advertisements already published in the daily papers by the Superintendent of the Public Health Nursing Branch of the Department of Public Health. Such nurses will not be required to pay any fee by the University. Graduate nurses desiring to take the course on their own initiative will be required to pay fees as already stated.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

Faith, like light, should always be simple and unbending; while love, like warmth, should beam forth on every side, and bend to every necessity of our brethren.—LUTHER.

He who is not liberal with what he has, does but deceive himself when he thinks he would be liberal if he had more.—W. S. PLUMER.

The heart of him who truly loves is a paradise on earth; he has God in himself, for God is love.—LAMENNAIS.

Next to acquiring good friends, the best acquisition is that of good books.—COLTON.

Love gives itself; it is not bought.—LONGFELLOW.

Preventive for Typhoid Fever

Inoculation Undoubtedly Saved Lives of Many Canadian Soldiers
Exposed to Typhoid Conditions

By C. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

One striking example of the efficacy of modern medicine is the marked result obtained in the prevention of typhoid fever in the European armies. In former wars, this disease wrought havoc both in field and camp. Two instances will serve to illustrate: In the South African war, the deaths totalled over 8,000 in 57,000 cases of the disease; in the Spanish-American war, of an army of over 100,000 men, practically one-fifth (20,734) was attacked. During the recent war, there were only scattered cases of the fever and occasional small groups of cases in different units. The deaths among the troops, while under the most severe of active service conditions, were slightly below that of the civil population of similar ages and for the same period, in England and Wales, where the typhoid death rate is always low.

The marked change brought about by inoculation has made the word, at least, familiar to the public, although, possibly, few understand the method. The anti-typhoid vaccine is a liquid containing large numbers of dead typhoid bacilli and the toxins formed in bacillian cultures, and is administered by being inserted under the skin by means of a hypodermic needle. The effect is either to counteract or prevent typhoid fever, thus acting as a preventive or prophylactic.

Inoculation against typhoid was early adopted in the Canadian forces, 23,000 of the first contingent voluntarily receiving treatment at Valcartier. Its success has been amply demonstrated. Reports received clearly show that the non-inoculated soldier is much more liable to contract typhoid fever than is the inoculated; also, should the disease be contracted, the non-inoculated case is between three and four times more liable to terminate fatally. It has been found that the severity of the attack is generally much lessened, and that inoculation protects against relapses and complications, while convalescence is more rapid. When inoculation is performed early after infection, it reduces the virulence of the attack.

The experience of the French army is similar to that of the British. It is authoritatively stated that the number of cases of typhoid in the German army at once declined when inoculation was carried out, and so marked was the result that, by 1915, all the armies of the Central Powers had been inoculated against typhoid fever.

A raw egg added to the morning cup of coffee makes a good tonic and is often relished in this mode when others fail.

The World's Pulse

By ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL



SUPERNUMERARY EYES

The *Lancet* says that nerve endings hitherto unknown have been discovered in the skin and another form in the snout of the pig. A professor in the University of Paris assumes these to be microscopic eyes, which could possibly be trained to see. He believes he has discovered a latent faculty which may open a way for the blind to see by the education of these unused eyes.

CANADA AS A LINK

Sir Campbell Stuart, managing director of the *Times*, said, at a dinner given in his honor: "We Canadians who are of British race are also of the Western Continent. We possess an individuality of our own, and are conscious that we have our own part to play in cementing a true union of ideals between the Anglo-Saxon race in the old world and the Anglo-Saxon race in the new."

DISTRESS IN MOSCOW

It is said there is hardly an extra suit of underclothing in Moscow, and there is an extreme lack of drugs, tools, hardware, shoes, and spare parts of machinery. Even the soldiers are wearing boots made out of the bark of trees. A few imports come from Sweden, but too small a quantity to make such difference.

THE TOWER OF LONDON

The Tower of London moves slightly four times daily as the tide ebbs and flows in the Thames. Many tons of water penetrate under the foundation and moves upward the whole mass of the Tower, the movement being most pronounced in the part nearest the river.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

At a meeting in England in support of the League of Nations, Lady Bonham-Carter said the League was the only chance for humanity and civilization to survive. The next war will be a struggle between poisons and gases. We cannot survive another war.

MOTOR CARS IN JAPAN

The Emperor and Empress of Japan are relinquishing their horse-drawn carriages and are to have two Rolls-Royce motors, painted red, with broad gold lines. They are 40-50 horsepower, and are to cost \$15,000.00 each.

DEPRESSION IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Not since the Civil War in America has there been such suffering from unemployment among the cotton workers in Lancashire as there is at present. Factories in the United States and in Canada are shutting down, or placing their employees on half time and reduced wages. The distress seems to be general.

BEACONS FOR AIR MEN

Beacons for the guidance of air navigators are being made which can be seen for a distance of 19 or 20 miles at a height of 10,000 feet.

CHINESE PROPRIETY

The chief of police in Shanghai has issued an edict against the styles worn by Chinese women. He warns them against aping foreign styles and displaying ankles and bare arms. He says women's wearing apparel is mostly too short, exposing the ankles; the wearers are devoid of shame, and frequent public streets without embarrassment. In future all such women will be arrested and fined.

A BRITISH COLUMBIAN INDUSTRY

The fir turpentine industry is now flourishing in British Columbia. Vast forests of Douglas fir provide an inexhaustible source of raw material. The trees are tapped like maples; the sap flows into metal containers, and is sent to Vancouver to be refined into resin and turpentine. The tapping does not injure the trees, but is said to make the wood firm and closer in grain. Poor trees growing on rocky soil are found to yield the most sap, making useful trees which hitherto have not been marketable.

THE BOLSHEVISTS AND BOOKS

It is stated that the Soviet Government has resolved to abolish the right of private ownership of books in Russia. All existing libraries will be appropriated by the State, and in future it will be illegal for private individuals to acquire or continue to own a book.

MCGILL CENTENARY

In connection with the centenary of McGill University, it is interesting to know that the founder, James McGill, was a native of Glasgow, who, as a young man, emigrated to Canada in 1774. He settled in Montreal, became a successful merchant and a leading man in the fur trade, and left money to establish a college. This has grown to be the largest university, outside Scotland, where Scottish university traditions prevail to this day. Its first faculty, that of medicine, was established by doctors who had studied in Scotland.

Heat applied to the abdomen in the form of a hot-water bag or hot stupe will frequently induce sleep in a nervous or sleepless patient.



Canadian Army Medical Nursing Service Department

Major-General G. L. Foster, C.B., Acting Director-General Medical Services, is on leave, pending retirement. It is his intention to reside in Kentville, N. S.

Colonel H. A. Chisholm, C.M.G., D.S.O., has also retired from the R.C.A.M.C. He has accepted an important post with the Department of Public Health for Nova Scotia.

With the retirement of Major-General Foster and Colonel Chisholm, the Canadian Army Nursing Service loses two of its firmest supporters.

Upon the closing of the Military Hospital, Toronto, Acting Matron E. F. Pense, R.R.C., and Nursing Sister H. N. Stevenson have been transferred to the Manitoba Military Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

Matron I. A. Cains, R.R.C., visited Ottawa during the Christmas holidays. It is understood Matron Cains contemplates taking up private nursing.

Matron F. Grand has resigned her appointment with the S.C.R., Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Nursing Sister P. Princep writes from Mackay P.O., British Columbia, that, not feeling physically fit for nursing, she is endeavoring to "earn a living off the land, and is busily occupied with small fruits, some chickens and two cows—not a very paying occupation," Sister adds. Our best wishes for success and prosperity in 1921.

Nursing Sister L. E. Denton, A.R.R.C., has an appointment under the Presbyterian Home Mission Board of the Hugh Waddell Memorial Hospital, Canora, Sask. She finds "a great work to be done on the boundless prairies teaching the 'new Canadian' to be a true Canadian in the best sense of the word."

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Hughes (nee Nursing Sister Isabel Hughes) are now residing in Moncton, N.B., where Capt. Hughes has a prosperous practice. A little daughter, Nora Patricia, governs the household regulations.

Nursing Sister Anne E. Murray is taking the public health course at Teacher's College, Columbia University, New York. When she gets out in the field, Sister Murray promises to write of her work.

Nursing Sister Emma Berry is "carrying on" as anaesthetist at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York.

Nursing Sister Gertrude Lightbound has deferred taking up public health work in London, England. She is spending the winter months with her aunt in Mentone.

Nursing Sister Agnes Gallop, A.R.R.C., is employed as first assistant in the operating-room at the Merritt Hospital, Oakland, Cal. She is looking forward to returning next spring to Canada, via the Panama Canal, and hopes to have accompanying her Nursing Sister Olive Smith, who has been in Oakland with a private patient for more than a year.

Nursing Sister Minerva Musselman, after completing a course in public health (Toronto), has accepted a staff appointment at the Medina Hospital, Medina, New York.

Nursing Sister Daisy Copeman has tendered her resignation to the District Nursing Association, of Buffalo, in order to take up private nursing at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Nursing Sister G. I. G. Johnstone, A.R.R.C., well remembered by all who shared the hospitality of the Canadian Red Cross Rest Home at Margate, has been staying in Paris for some months. There is in prospect a visit to Scotland, after which it is Sister's intention to return to Canada. The following appreciation, contained in a letter from Nursing Sister Johnstone, is published without fear of detrimental effect: "When I received orders to report for duty at Margate, I was inwardly panic-stricken; the thought of crowds of nervous, sickly women was overwhelming. But I have never been able to thank you enough for the experience gained. Instead of irritable, cranky women, I found not only the true, unselfish spirit of the nursing profession, but sympathetic affection as well. No body of women could be more thoughtful for one another—calm and always prepared for any emergency. This was particularly noticeable during air raids. I enjoyed every minute of my work in the C.A.M.C."

Nursing Sister E. de Merrall, A.R.R.C., sends greetings from Stril, Denmark, where her husband is British Consul.

A speedy recovery to Nursing Sister Jessie Taylor Scott, R.R.C., who is recuperating in Pasadena, Cal.

Nursing Sister M. Gagne, A.R.R.C., is on the staff of the City Hospital, Prince Leo.

Nursing Sister Jean Johnstone, A.R.R.C., sends greetings from the Sample Sanatorium, Fresno, Cal.

Nursing Sister T. McKeil, A.R.R.C., is matron of the Jordon Memorial Sanatorium, River Glade, N. B.

Nursing Sister E. W. Odell, R.R.C., is on the staff of the Tacoma General Hospital, Tacoma.

Congratulations to Dr. and Mrs. Jack Willoughby (nee Nursing Sister F. E. McCallum, A.R.R.C.) upon the birth of a son.

Nursing Sister G. E. Halpenny, A.R.R.C., has been appointed to the instructional staff, public health department, at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

Mrs. Chamier (nee Nursing Sister Lordly), with her distinguished husband, Col. J. A. Chamier, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., of the Air Ministry, London, England, expects to visit Nova Scotia during the coming summer.

Nursing Sister R. McCulloch, A.R.R.C., after completing a "refresher" course in laboratory work at Ann Arbor and New York, has been placed in charge of the laboratory at Brandon, Man.

Nursing Sister C. Younghusband, A.R.R.C., recently visited at the Manitoba Militia Hospital, Winnipeg, where she received a warm welcome from Matron McCafferty and the Sisters.

Nursing Sister M. E. McKenzie is on the staff of the Department of Public Health Nursing Service. A sketch of her experiences with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force is promised in the near future.

Nursing Sister M. F. Kelly, A.R.R.C., has been appointed to the Public Health Department, New York City.

Nursing Sister C. E. Chisholm is engaged in private nursing in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nursing Sister A. E. MacMahon, R.R.C., has accepted the appointment of assistant superintendent of the District Nursing Association, Waterbury, Conn.

Mrs. J. Hannay (nee Nursing Sister M. S. D. Beaty) writes of life on a farm in Saskatchewan as an entirely new experience for her—one that keeps her brains and hands busy in accomplishing her end of the work. Mrs. Hannay concludes that the varied experiences undergone in the C.A.M.C. tend to develop self-confidence regarding any work undertaken.

Home Sister M. L. Code has left to spend the winter in the south of France.

Home Sister M. Goodeve, resident in Ottawa, is becoming quite expert at badminton.

Home Sister B. Vidal frequently recalls pleasantly the days spent with the Nursing Sisters overseas. She is much occupied at present with two baby grandchildren.

Nursing Sister A. Forrest, R.R.C., has charge of the T.B. Sanatorium at London, Ontario. Associated with her is Nursing Sister A. L. Bradley.

Nursing Sister L. N. Grey, A.R.R.C., is doing T.B. social service work in Winnipeg.

Nursing Sister S. P. Johnson is in San Diego, Cal., on a six months' holiday.

On December 28th, 1920, at Pipestone, Man., to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Flannery (nee Nursing Sister Helen Potter), a son.

ENGAGEMENTS

Nursing Sister Edith Regan, R.R.C., to Mr. Basil Steed, of Molsons Bank, Ottawa. It is understood the marriage will take place early in June.

Nursing Sister Nina N. Copeman, St. Thomas, Ontario, to Lieut. H. J. Dorrance, M.C., M.M. (1914-15 riband), formerly Intelligence Officer, 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion. The marriage to take place at Winnipeg early in February.

Matron Florence Grand to Major David Hamilton Burn, of Coburg, Ont., the marriage to take place in April.

On December 29th, 1920, in the presence of a number of overseas nurses, officers, prominent medical and military men and civil officials, there was unveiled at the Victoria Hospital, London, Ont., a beautiful bronze tablet—the gift of Colonel Gartshore—in memory of the four graduates of the training school who had given their lives in the service of King and country. In a simple, dignified and solemnly impressive manner, the following order of ceremony was observed:

Chairman, Col. W. M. Gartshore; invocation, Major Graham; address, Lieut.-Col. H. Williams, M.D.; 'cello solo, Rev. Q. Warner; address, Lieut.-Col. Seaborn, M.D.; solo, "The Supreme Adventure," Miss Margery Talbot; address, Lieut.-Col. Reason, M.D.; address, Nursing Matron McIntosh; unveiling, Miss Stanley; "Last Post."

Most touching in character were the tributes paid to the heroic nurses, whose sacrifices will prove an incentive and an inspiration to former and succeeding graduates.

The tablet, severely plain in design, bears the coat-of-arms above the inscription, which reads: "In memory of our graduate nurses who gave their lives in serving overseas: Nursing Sister Agnes McDougall, Nursing Sister Henrietta Mellett, Nursing Sister Katherine MacDonald and Nursing Sister Dorothy M. Y. Baldwin. Their names liveth evermore."

It is with profound regret that the death of Nursing Sister Mildred Hope Forbes, R.R.C., is recorded.

In December last Sister Forbes became a patient at the Montreal General Hospital, where she had been in charge of the Social Service, Department of Public Health. On January 8th an operation for intestinal ulcer was performed. She recovered from the immediate

effects, but, at noon on the 9th, severe hemorrhage necessitated a secondary operation. January 10th and 11th were days of great anxiety to her family and friends. On the 12th favorable symptoms developed, and hope made light the hearts of all about her; suddenly, at 9 p.m., Sister Forbes collapsed, never again regaining consciousness, and passing away early on the morning of the 13th. Surrounded by loving hands and loving thoughts, nothing within the knowledge of medical or surgical science had been left undone. Perhaps it was fitting that here, in the hospital where she had found her vocation, should have come the end. Socially, professionally, and in Army circles, the loss will be keenly felt.

Sister Forbes served with distinction in the C.A.M.C. Proceeding overseas in June, 1915, she was stationed first in England, subsequently with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, and later with the British Expeditionary Force, France. Owing to climatic and other unaccustomed conditions, nursing at Lennos and Salonica proved exceedingly trying. The malaria and dysentery contracted undoubtedly left their marks upon the constitution of Sister Forbes. From the Near East she was recalled, to take up the duties of Assistant Matron-in-Chief, London. With marked administrative ability, Sister Forbes combined a thoroughly frank, lovable disposition that endeared her to all with whom she came in contact, and more especially to the members of the Service. But the routine of office proved irksome—she longed for more active work in the field. Accordingly, she became Acting Matron of No. 2 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, then at Remy Siding, near Ypres, and later at Esquelbecq.

In compliance with her own wish, Miss Forbes was permitted to relinquish the appointment of Acting Matron, subsequently serving as Nursing Sister with the Canadian Forestry Corps Hospital in the Jura and in the Façture District.

October, 1917, in recognition of valuable services in connection with the D.G.M.S. Office, London, Nursing Sister Forbes was awarded the Royal Red Cross, First Class. Her work in France merited special mention in the despatches of Field-Marshal Lord Haig, and, in further recognition of distinguished service, the President of the French Republic conferred upon her the *Medaille des Epidemic en argent*.

In the annals of the C.A.M.C. the name of Mildred Hope Forbes shall ever be warmly remembered.



CHRISTMAS AT A SASKATCHEWAN OUTPOST

The Red Cross flag flying over a small white house in the Northland, where houses are called shacks, is all the distinction that marks the Outpost; but in several of the homes there are little guests who first saw the light of day under the Red Cross, and so it has become a

part of the community. Presiding over all is a nurse, who, if seen in an official capacity, will appear a white-robed figure wearing the badge of the Red Cross on her left arm and also the badge of overseas service, but, if you come upon her unaware, you may find a different costume, for the work in connection with the Outpost has much besides glory. There is wood and water to be brought in, for this is beyond the sphere of steam heat and modern plumbing, and the kitchen range requires the old application of polish. These things are not done best in a white uniform when one remembers that the steam laundry is thirty miles away, and no railway.

In ancient days the profession of nursing was only supposed to be entered by those who had a "calling." Of course, this idea has been exploded long ago. For the nurse who takes up work in the Northland, it isn't so much being "called" that is necessary—it's a love of the great outside, to be able to look up at "the stars and birds, to listen to babes and sages with open heart," to be able to see "sermons in stones," etc.; lastly, to have no horror of work.

Looking back over the dark years of war, there comes a deeper consciousness of the privilege enjoyed in serving King and country. So now, with her face turned towards a new dawn, the Red Cross nurse on outpost duty in Western Canada has a keener perception of the part she is required to play in the colonization of country and in the building of Empire.

But I am wandering from my story. It was to tell of Christmas Day at the Outpost that I began. An invitation was extended, through the medium of a notice in the post office, to all bachelors—not elsewhere invited—to come to the Outpost for dinner at 12.30 Christmas Day. Perhaps you think they didn't come, but you are mistaken! The two nurses on duty at the Outpost had met the fraternity in France in past days, and it was just a re-union. Three of the boys coming nine miles to have dinner with "the Sisters," and that was the term oftenest heard. The first guest to arrive was the president of the local branch of the G.W.V.A., and he brought, as part of his greeting, a loaf of home-made bread. He also peeled the vegetables. Next came Peter Parker, who, I think, has always lived in the Northland past three-score years and ten, but still homesteading. Then three boys—one a Lancashire lad, who had been with the 28th Battalion in days gone by; one an original P.P.C.L.I., who had spent three years in Germany; one a jolly Manitoban, with red hair, who returned to the land after years of "Yes, sir," "Very good, sir." 'Twas almost the hour, and the guests had all arrived.

It is true, neither of the Sisters had ever before prepared a dinner for fourteen. But what of that? "All experience is an arch where through gleams the untravelled world." The feast consisted of roast turkey and cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, creamed carrots, plum pudding, nuts, raisins, cigarettes, cigars and coffee, and Peter Parker

declared it "the best dinner I ever had." If there is anything in a "dinner of herbs where love is," perhaps this had something to do with the success of ours. Yet, wasn't it the Army and the Red Cross once again united in comradeship?

The problem of domestic help was easily solved. No kitchen work for the Sisters after the dinner—the guests took charge; and, though they decided that dirty pots and pans had been hoarded for weeks, it was a merry Bridget who took over the dishwashing. Wood and water were brought in. The afternoon wore away; the guests departed, looking their thanks that the Red Cross is still carrying on; while two tired Sisters gratefully realized that twelve men, who had once before faced danger for civilization's protection, are still on guard.

Nursing under conditions such as are encountered in outlying districts of the great Canadian Northwest may be said to find interpretation in a reference made by Mr. Lloyd George, when speaking of the Pilgrim Fathers: "By the alchemy of faith they transformed their experience and sufferings into a great adventure." G. I. S.

THE RIVERS OF FRANCE

The rivers of France are ten score and twain,
But five are the names that we know—
The Marne, the Vesle, the Ourcq, and the Aisne,
And the Somme of the swampy flow.

The rivers of France, from source to the sea,
Are nourished by many a rill;
But these five, if ever a drought there be,
The fountains of sorrow would fill.

The rivers of France shine silvery white,
But the waters of five are red
With the richest blood, in the fiercest fight
For the Freedom, that ever was shed.

The rivers of France sing soft as they run,
But five have a song of their own,
That hymns the fall of the arrogant one
And the proud cast down from his throne.

The rivers of France all quietly take
To sleep in the house of their birth,
But the carnadined wave of five shall break
On the uttermost strands of earth.

Five rivers of France, see their names are writ
On a banner of crimson and gold,
And the glory of those who fashioned it
Shall nevermore cease to be told.

—H. J. M., in *Nursing Journal of India*.

THE RED CROSS NURSE

By HAROLD SETON

Let others sing of soldier bold,
Let others sing of sailor brave,
Of how the trenches are controll'd,
Of life upon the ocean wave!

I choose instead another theme,
And so I weave this little verse:
Though men are worthy of esteem,
I cry, "All hail the Red Cross nurse!"

She spurns the easy, pleasant task,
And seeks the life of anxious care;
In lazy comfort she could bask,
But she would rather do and dare!

All things concerning war are bad?
Nay, nay, my friend, it might be worse!
These women make the angels glad!
I cry, "All hail the Red Cross nurse!"

No longer let us hear the phrase,
"The weaker sex!" 'Tis obsolete!
Oh, turn disparagement to praise!
"The meeker sex!" For that is meet!

Though meek, still mighty, after all!
The proofs I need not here rehearse,
Nor to your mind one case recall!
I cry, "All hail the Red Cross nurse!"

THE TUBERCULOSIS DAY PRAYER

O God, we pray Thee, for all whose vigor is being drained by slow and wasting illness, strengthen their powers as they battle for their life, and, if it be possible, we beseech Thee to restore them and grant them the fulness of their years. If their strength is failing, give them courage still to labor cheerfully, and to leave to those who love them dear memories of faith and patience for the distant days.

Since we are all jointly guilty of the conditions which have bred their disease, may we stand by those who bear the burden of our common sin, and set the united will of our community against this power that slays the young and strong in the bloom of their life. May this death that creeps from man to man be a solemn reminder that we are all one family, bound together in joy and sorrow, in life and death; that we may cease from our selfish indifference, and together seek Thy kingdom and Thy righteousness, which will bring us health and life.—Amen.

Hospitals and Nurses



NOVA SCOTIA

Misses Gilgour, Dorey and Freda Archard, of the hospital staff, are being congratulated on their clever arrangement for the Christmas sale held at the Nurses' Home of the Victoria General Hospital December 13th. The new classroom was brightly decorated, and refreshments were served by the pupil nurses during the evening. An excellent musical programme was carried out, Miss Hubley being the convener. The "Novelty" table was in charge of the Military Sisters, presided over by Matrons McLatchey and McIsaac. The "Literature" stall was in charge of Miss G. Crosby, assisted by the resident medical staff. The proceeds of the sale, amounting to more than \$100.00, will be devoted to the Nurses' War Memorial Fund.

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, while in Halifax extending a welcome to the new Canadian Navy, took the opportunity of inspecting the new North End health centres. The V.O.N. Home in Gottingen Street was also visited, where His Excellency had tea with the nurses of that Order. The Old Admiralty House, now the headquarters of the Massachusetts-Halifax Commission, was then visited. The building was well decorated with bunting. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lieutenant-Governor Grant, was received by Mr. Pearson, Chairman of the Commission; Dr. Craig and the medical staff; Dr. Hattie, Provincial Health Officer, and the United States Consul. The Duke of Devonshire was much interested in the building, its equipment, and the clinical work done there, and he expressed his satisfaction with the progressive accomplishment of the Commission.

With the consent of the School Board, the St. John Ambulance Brigade have undertaken to supply and prepare hot cocoa for the school children, which is dispensed at the nominal price of two cents a mug. A nutritional class has been established in the Halifax public schools.



NEW BRUNSWICK

ST. JOHN

Both November and December meetings of the association were held at the home of Miss Addy, the last one being specially to fill the 150 stockings given by the ladies of the Hospital Aid for the General Public Hospital on Christmas Day.

Miss Alice Powers has resigned from the V. O. N., St. John, to accept a position as school nurse in Salem, Virginia.

Miss Eva Craig (G.P.H., 1920) has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of nurses at the General Public Hospital, St. John.

Miss Irene Macken, graduate of Melrose Hospital, Mass., has accepted a position as head nurse at the G. P. Hospital, St. John. Misses G. Morris and F. Stanley have also accepted similar positions in the same hospital.

At a recent meeting of the G. P. H. Alumnae it was decided to furnish the lecture-room in the new home as a memorial to the late Nursing Sister Anna Stammers, who lost her life in the Llandoverly Castle disaster.

* * * *

QUEBEC

Miss Nixon has been appointed superintendent of the training school and Miss Gladys Bayne secretary-treasurer of the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, Sherbrooke.

Mrs. G. N. Edwards (formerly Miss Olive Barwick) and Mrs. C. L. Campbell (formerly Miss Ann Murray) received recently for the first time since their marriages. Many nurses were present at both of these receptions.

The G. N. A. of E. T. held its annual meeting November 11th at the home of the president, Mrs. McKinnon. After the usual business, the election of officers took place. Mrs. McKinnon, retiring president, was given a Red Cross signet ring as a slight token of regard and appreciation of her untiring interest. This was presented by Miss Hetherington, the newly-elected president. Tea was served, and a delightful social hour enjoyed.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, MONTREAL

The usual Christmas celebration took place in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Santa Claus' headquarters being in the new children's ward.

The new ward for children will soon be opened. It has beds for 40 children, with six cubicles. Miss Gertrude Yeates ('20), who is taking a post-graduate course at the Children's Hospital, Boston, will take charge of it on her arrival from Boston.

Miss A. M. Hall, who has been in charge of the Nurses' Residence, has resigned her position. Her successor is Mrs. Stanley.

Ward J, which has been closed since the removal of the soldiers to Ste. Anne de Bellevue, has been reopened for private patients. Miss Stella Orr (1917) is in charge.

Miss Rushbrooke, who for some time has been in charge of the Social Service Department, left shortly before Christmas for Paris. She

will spend several months in Italy as well. Miss Bessie G. Stewart (1917), who has been her assistant, is taking her position.

A delightful evening was held on Hallowe'en, most of the guests appearing in fancy costume. The chief feature of the evening was the presentation to Miss A. M. Hall of a full-length mirror and some flowers. Miss Hall, who has been in charge of the Nurses' Home for a number of years, has greatly endeared herself to each succeeding class by her kind care of and interest in its members. After a visit with friends in Toronto she will enjoy, in Montreal, a well-earned rest.

A delightful dance was given by Sir Vincent Meredith for the nurses of the R. V. H. on January 21st. Miss Hersey and her assistants received the guests, who numbered about 300, including nurses, doctors, their wives and friends. Dancing took place in the dining-room of the residence, and a buffet supper was served in the reception-room.

Among those present at the January meeting, when the Alumnae was entertained by Mrs. Henry Joseph and friends, was Miss Lillian Owen (1896). Miss Owen, who has been for several years a missionary in the Philippines, is at present on leave.

Miss Blanche Anderson (1915) has returned to the R. V. H. after an absence of several years, part of which time was spent overseas. She is at present in charge of Ward B.

Miss Mabel Lindsay (1898), who was the guest of honor at a tea given recently in the Nurses' Home, has been for some time night superintendent of the R. V. H. She is at present visiting a brother in Tennessee. Miss Barbara Campbell (1919) has taken the position of night superintendent.

Miss Mina Russell (1896), who has been in Yorkton, Sask., as school hygiene nurse for the Yorkton inspectorate, is at present at Macdonald College, where she is superintendent of residences.

Miss Jackson (1918) and Miss Nan Lawson are filling positions in the X-ray department of the R. V. H. and the Ross Memorial.

Miss Velma MacMillan (1917), who has been for some time in charge of Ward 3, is convalescing after an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Lillian Pidgeon, R.R.C., is at present in New York, taking a post-graduate course in X-ray work. On her return to Montreal she will have charge of the X-ray department of Ward L.

Dr. and Mrs. Allan Taylor (Miss Mary Byers, 1918) were recently in the city. Dr. Taylor is to take post-graduate work in England, after which they will reside in Africa.

After negotiations, lasting over a period of one year, between the boards of management of the Western Hospital and the Montreal General Hospital, of Montreal, it has been decided to amalgamate these two hospitals, and, at the coming session of the Quebec Legislature, application is being made for a new charter, under which this amalgamation may be consummated.

It is the intention of the combined boards to build on the present grounds of the Western Hospital a Private Patients' Pavilion of from 250 to 300 rooms, which will be open to any recognized physician or surgeon of good standing in the community who is willing to meet the minimum standard requirements of the American College of Surgeons; also emergency wards for male and female patients, and a large out-patient department to take care of that end of the city.

The present Montreal General Hospital will be completed and occupied only by public patients. It is expected that this amalgamation will enable the governing boards to administer the hospitals more efficiently, cut down expenses, and offer to the sick of Montreal, rich and poor alike, better service, and, in addition, offer better teaching facilities for the University of McGill.

On Tuesday, December 28th, 1920, a cable was received announcing the sad news of the death of Capt. Eric Paice, of Bournemouth, England, who, less than a year ago, married Miss Aline Pomeroy (R.V.H., 1916). The Alumnae cabled love and sympathy.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL

The graduates of the Montreal General Hospital will be interested in knowing that the purse presented to Miss Livingston on her retirement amounted to almost \$1,000.00.

Miss F. M. Shaw has been appointed director of the School for Graduate Nurses affiliated with McGill University.

Miss Young, lady superintendent, Montreal General Hospital, has completely recovered from her recent illness, and is again on duty.

Miss M. Armstrong (1904), who was laid up with a fractured arm, is now convalescent.

Miss Mildred Forbes (1908) and Miss L. Holland (1913) have accepted appointments on the Social Service staff of the Montreal General Hospital.

Miss F. Upton (1908) has resigned from the S. C. R., and at present is doing private nursing in Montreal.

Miss J. B. Graham (1909) has gone to Roumania as one of the nursing unit which is to establish a general hospital at Bucharest, under the patronage of the Queen of Roumania.

Miss B. A. Moores (1912), who has been at St. Johns, Nfld., is now on the staff of the S. C. R. Hospital, St. Anne de Bellevue.

Miss Constance Stuart (1912) has accepted an appointment at the Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, New York.

Miss R. McConnell (1914) has accepted an appointment on the staff of the Hartford General Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

Miss Lillian Gordon (1915) has gone to England for a couple of months.

Miss Evelyn McGinnis (1917) has accepted the post of office nurse with Dr. Gordon and Dr. Bazin.

Miss E. Sowler (1917) is doing industrial nursing at Windsor Mills, P. Q.

Miss Nina Brown (1918) is on the out-patient department of the Montreal General Hospital.

Miss Frances Reed (1909) is on the staff of the Montreal General Hospital as second assistant.

Miss E. Little (1918) is on the staff of the operating-room at the Winnipeg General Hospital.

Miss M. McCammon (1918) was chosen for the scholarship given by the committee of management, and is taking the course for teachers and supervisors at the School for Graduate Nurses, McGill University.

Miss R. Nicholls (1918) has returned from a year's visit with relatives in England, and is doing private nursing in Montreal.

Miss Miriam Fox (1919) is attached to the Canadian Presbyterian Mission at Hoe Ryung, Korea, Japan.

Miss Elsie Lomer (1919) has charge of the out-patient department and operating-room of the Children's Memorial Hospital.

Miss Mildred Buchanan (1920) is on the staff of the Guelph General Hospital.

Miss Elsie Tulloch (1919) is night supervisor at the Guelph General Hospital.

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ONTARIO

The eighteenth annual convention of the graduate nurses of Ontario will be held in Hamilton, March 31st, April 1st and 2nd, 1921, at the Royal Connaught Hotel.

Reservations have been arranged for delegates and members at the Royal Connaught at the following prices: Single room, without bath, \$2.00; double room, without bath, \$4.00; single room, with bath, \$3.00; double room, with bath, \$6.00.

At the Wentworth Arms, prices are: Single room, without bath, \$2.50; double room, without bath, \$4.00; single room, with bath, \$3.50; double room, with bath, \$6.00.

For those unable to make reservations or to secure satisfactory accommodation, phone Garfield 382, Miss Burnett.

All trains will be met by members of the local committee, wearing white badges.

TORONTO

The graduating exercises of the training school of the Hospital for Sick Children took place in the reception-room of the Nurses' Residence

on Friday evening, November 19th, 1920. Mr. Strachan Johnston presided at the exercises, in the absence of the chairman, Sir Edmund Osler.

After the opening prayer, by the Rev. Donald McLeod, the report of the training school was read by Miss Potts, the superintendent, who gave a history of the work during the past year, commenting on the increased desire for scholarships evinced by the pupil nurses, as shown by the application of ten for the public health course in the Toronto University and three for the teachers' course at McGill University. The importance of children's work was also displayed by the presence of a scholarship nurse from the Vancouver General Hospital for a six months' post-graduate course. The need for further enlargement of the Nurses' Residence, in view of the increased number of nurses, was also emphasized; and the report concluded with a few words of appreciation for the spirit of service shown by the pupils of the training school during the past year.

The chairman then introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss MacDonald, matron-in-chief of the Canadian Overseas Nursing Forces, touching upon her many honors, the Royal Red Cross, the Order of Florence Nightingale, and the degree of LL.D., Xavier University, N.S., all of which have been conferred upon her for her services during the war.

In a short but delightful address, Miss MacDonald summed up the attributes of the true nurse, emphasizing particularly the spiritual side, and deploring any tendency to materialism entering one of the highest and noblest professions.

At the conclusion of her address Miss MacDonald was made the recipient of two beautiful bouquets, one from the Alumnae Association of the Hospital for Sick Children and one from the pupil nurses of the training school.

The following scholarships for the pursuance of work along special lines at Toronto and McGill universities were then presented by Dr. C. L. Starr, surgeon-in-chief, and Dr. Alan Brown, physician-in-chief, Mrs. Ferguson Burke presenting the diplomas and pins: Sir Edmund Osler scholarship for \$500.00, Miss Jean McCraw; H. H. Williams scholarship for \$350.00, Miss M. Ramsden; Alan Brown scholarship for \$300.00, Miss Dorothy Holliday.

The graduates of 1920 receiving diplomas were: Kathleen M. Clark, Uxbridge, Ont.; Pauline Clapp, Walkerton, Ont.; Helen C. Duncan, Vittoria, Ont.; Dorothy J. Holliday, Toronto, Ont.; Bertha B. Hockin, Dutton, Ont.; Edna P. Hewson, Penetanguishene; Muriel Hutchison, Uxbridge, Ont.; Alma E. Lapp, Peterborough, Ont.; Greta H. Morris, Bowmanville, Ont.; Jean E. McCraw, Toronto, Ont.; Ida M. St. John, Sunderland, Ont.; Elsie R. Smith, London, Ont.; Gretta Symington, Camlachie, Ont.; M. Aline Terryberry, Leamington, Ont.;

Ruth E. Coles, Woodbridge, Ont.; Vera E. Dennis, Toronto, Ont.; Lillian Lawder, Weston, Ont.; Catherine E. McLean, Elmsdale, N. S.; Edna Pittman, Trinity East, Nfld.; Mildred B. Ramsden, Toronto, Ont.

A reception and dance followed the exercises.

November 30th, 1920, will long be a cherished memory to the class of 1916, T. G. H., when 31 members out of the class of 61 gathered at the Nordheimer Tea Gardens for dinner and an old-time re-union. After all had enjoyed the delicious dinner, all gathered again at the residence of Miss Kitner, where the evening was spent in conversation and stories of "ye olden days."

TORONTO ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL

The Alumnae Association of the above hospital held its annual meeting on Monday, December 13th, at the Nurses' Residence, and elected officers for 1921.

As Miss Plunkett Campbell, instructress in massage for many years, was leaving for two years' residence in Mexico, a purse of money was presented to her from the association. Cards and refreshments followed, and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by Miss Campbell and the members, who wished her all sorts of good things in her new life.

KINGSTON

The Kingston Chapter of the G. N. A. O. held its annual meeting on Tuesday, December 7th, with Mrs. Crawford in the chair. The election of officers resulted in Miss Maud Abernathy being elected president and Mrs. Robinson secretary-treasurer, the other officers remaining the same. Miss Abernathy gave an address on "Mothers' Allowance," and Mrs. Frances Robinson read a report of the Child Welfare Conference held in Ottawa. The mothers and children of the Child Welfare Station were given their annual Christmas treat December 11th. This was a great success, and between two and three hundred mothers were present. This was held in the Y. M. C. A. building, the clinic building being now too small for the crowd.

The Kingston Chapter wishes the *Canadian Nurse* Magazine a Happy New Year, and that it may be the best it has ever had.

The annual meeting of the K. G. H. A. A. was held January 11th in the Nurses' Residence, with a good attendance. After the routine business, the election of officers for 1921 took place. During the year the Alumnae spent \$565.00 on the Nurses' Home and \$100.00 on the register, which is kept at the hospital, also \$100.00 to the Kingston Chapter, donation to Y. M. C. A. and to Chengtu Hospital, China.

At Christmas several nurses who were ill were remembered with flowers and fruit, and Miss Shearer, who is nursing in China, was presented with a mahogany clock. A Violet Day had been held in the spring of 1920, from which \$670.00 was realized, and a tea sale was

held, which brought in the sum of \$172.00. The membership has reached 115 members.

It is with deep regret that the Alumnae announce the resignation of Miss Claudia Boskill, who was superintendent of the K. G. H. for eight years. On the evening of her departure for New York the nurses (pupil) and hospital staff presented her with a silver mesh-bag set with sapphires, also a platinum pin set with whole pearl.

Miss Florence Hiscock left during the year to take a position as head nurse in the wards of the Ford Hospital, Detroit.

TORONTO

Matron-in-Chief Macdonald, C.A., M.C., was the guest of honor, November 20th, of a delightful tea given by the Toronto Chapter Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario in the Nurses' Residence, 295 Sherbourne Street. Adorned with roses, the rooms presented a most inviting appearance, the president of the Toronto Chapter, Mrs. Smither, receiving, assisted by Miss Bickell, of the Red Cross, and Miss Campbell, of the Victorian Order of Nurses, both of whom were overseas nurses during the war. Miss Kinder, of the Sick Children's Hospital, presided over the tea table.

The Toronto Chapter November meeting was held at the residence of the Hospital for Sick Children November 22nd, at 8 p.m., the speaker for the evening being Miss MacDonald, of Ottawa.

Interest was given to the usual business of the meeting by having reports given by three alumnae associations, another group being chosen to report at the next meeting. It was decided that it would be a great help to the Alumnae and to the graduating classes if someone would visit them to explain the formation of the Chapter and elucidate the many puzzling groups of initials in use in our profession, i.e., "G. N. A. O."

Mrs. Smithers was chosen for this position.

Miss MacDonald was introduced, following the business meeting.

Miss Mary MacDonald went over with the Canadian forces to France late in 1914, and was one of the very first Canadians to engage in work in the war area, preceding the advent of the First Contingent by several months. She is now matron-in-chief at militia headquarters, Ottawa.

The central theme of Matron MacDonald's address was the need of regeneration in the idealism of the nurse of to-day. She feared that the spiritual side of the profession was being left in abeyance. The great need of the age was not more learning, but more heart. There was altogether too much of the spirit abroad of dollars and cents and too little of proper sense. Until proper adjustment was made between these two diagonals in the profession, the country would stand to suffer.

LONDON

Miss Margaret Stanley, lady superintendent of the Victoria Hospital, London, for nearly fifteen years, has tendered her resignation to the members of the board, and it will take effect April 1st, 1921. At a meeting of the Hospital Trust it was decided to accept the resignation with regret. The board sincerely regrets the unfortunate accident, and subsequent ill-health, which has made necessary Miss Stanley's resignation, and earnestly hopes she may soon be restored to health.

Dr. Alfred Grant, formerly house surgeon at Victoria Hospital, addressed the Alumnae Association at the December meeting, which was the largest ever held, and chose as his subject "Post-Operative Treatment Brought Up-to-Date."

Members and friends of V.H.A.A. were the guests of Mrs. Walter Cummins at her home on December 9th, when a most enjoyable progressive euchre party was given for the War Memorial Hospital for Sick Children Fund.

Miss Bertie W. McRoberts, graduate of Victoria Hospital, 1916, has been appointed head nurse for the Edmonton, Alberta, V.O.N. Miss McRoberts will be in charge of child welfare and clinic work which the V.O.N. and Royal Alexandra Hospital co-operate in doing.

The memorial tablet in honor of the four graduate nurses from Victoria Hospital who gave their lives for their country, and which was presented by Col. Gartshore, was unveiled December 29th, 1920. The tablet is of bronze, severely plain, bearing the coat-of-arms, and below the inscription: "In memory of our graduate nurses who gave their lives in service overseas—Lieut. Agnes McDougall, Lieut. Henrietta Mellett, Katherine MacDonald, and Lieut. Dorothy M. Y. Baldwin. Their names liveth evermore." The unveiling was done by Miss Stanley, and addresses were given by Nursing Sister McIntosh, Col. Seaborn, Col. H. Williams, Col. Reason and Col. Gartshore.

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MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL

In April, 1920, a branch of the Students Y.W.C.A., now becoming known as the Student Christian Movement, was organized in the training school, the aim being to promote a feeling of the true Christian fellowship amongst the nurses in training.

Owing to the irregular hours on and off duty of the nurses, the only effort has been confined to the weekly song service, or "vesper service," as it has been called, each Sunday evening at 8.30 o'clock. Ministers, soloists and speakers have been found willing to come, and general interest has been shown in every way possible.

Miss Grace Moody gave a most interesting report recently of the ten days spent at the lakeside with the Western University students and educational leaders from various parts of the world.

In September Dr. Ada Speers, from China, addressed the school, giving a most vivid and interesting address on conditions and life in Western China.

The City Student Volunteer Band has extended to pupil nurses interested in the foreign field a hearty invitation to attend their monthly meetings. Recently their monthly meeting took place in the Nurses' Home, and the supper was provided by the Alumnae Association.

Amongst nurses, the Y.W.C.A. movement is still only in its infancy; but the seed of an influence such as theirs is greatly needed in our schools.

Miss L. Newcombe (1911) has been appointed instructor of nurses at the Vancouver General Hospital.

Mrs. Stewart Langille (1906) has again taken up her residence in Winnipeg, after an absence of three years in Fort William, Ont.

Miss M. Herman (1907) has accepted the position of superintendent of nurses at Queen Victoria Hospital, Revelstoke, B. C.

Miss Emily Parker (1913) has resumed her position on the nursing staff of the Winnipeg schools, after four years spent in military service.

Miss C. M. Day (1917) has accepted a position as superintendent of the Russell Manitoba Hospital.

Miss S. Pollexson (1917), who took a special course in social service work in Boston, has resumed her work in that department of the W. G. H.

Misses McLaren, Stinson, Mortimer and Strang, of the W. G. H., are on the staff of Dr. Galloway's private hospital.

Miss M. McRae has been appointed to the city staff of the Bureau of Child Hygiene.

Miss Jean Houston is taking a post-graduate course at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, after her term at the Henry Street Settlement, New York City.

Miss Sadie McLeod is now in charge of the obstetrical department of the Rockford General Hospital, Rockford, Ill.

Miss M. Sperry and Miss A. Bentley have accepted positions on the staff of the General Hospital, Winnipeg.

Miss A. C. Monro (1919) is about to leave for India, where she will do mission work.

ST. BONIFACE HOSPITAL ALUMNAE

Representatives from the St. Boniface Hospital to the annual meeting of the M. A. G. N., held in Brandon, January 25th, were Miss A. C. Starr, J. Stensby, T. O'Rourke and K. Wymbs.

Mrs. A. E. Oke and Miss Baselay have accepted positions as staff nurses in St. Boniface Hospital.

Miss Mary Quinn has given up private nursing and accepted a position in Dr. F. D. McKenty's office.

We regret to report the illness of Miss J. Healy and of Miss K. Farrell, the latter now convalescing in Yorkton, Sask., after an operation in St. Boniface Hospital.

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ALBERTA

Miss Christine Smith, R.N., who has been in charge of the provincial public health work in the Province of Alberta, has resigned her position and accepted that of director of the course of public health nursing to be arranged for at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Miss Maud McGregor, R.N., has left to take a position in the hospital in Grand Forks, B. C.

The quarterly general meeting of the G. N. A. of B. C. was held Friday, January 28th, 1921, in Vancouver, the president, Miss Jessie MacKenzie, in the chair. The meeting was taken up exclusively with business of great interest to the members. To establish, for this one year, at any rate, a scholarship of \$1,000.00 for a registered nurse in the Province, so that she may take up a post-graduate course in any branch of nursing in any Canadian university, was decided upon. Support for the McGill University scholarship for institutional work was also planned.

As the waiver expires in April, plans were discussed for the formation of the examining board, and further details will be given as they are worked out.

The annual meeting will be in Victoria Easter Monday, March 28th, when a most interesting meeting is expected.

After refreshments and a social half-hour, the meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF V. G. N. A. REGISTRY FOR 1920

Number of nurses, 330; number of calls filled during the year, 3,221; number of hospital positions filled, 80; number of nurses who left city, 50; number of nurses married, 15.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of three of our members: Miss Laura Fuller, graduate of the Vancouver General, 1914; Miss Hope MacLeod, Vancouver General, 1918; Miss Maud Green, London Hospital (1904), London, England.

REPORT ANNUAL MEETING V. G. N. A.

Report of the annual meeting of the Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association held in January, 1921, for the year ending 1920:

Reports of committees received and adopted.

The secretary reported a splendid year. There were ten meetings held, which were all well attended. Many questions of interest to nurses were brought up and discussed. Among the addresses given at these meetings, the following prominent people took part: Mr. Dalzell, "Housing Problems"; Mr. Lawrence, "The Deaf Child"; Mr. F. C. C. Wood, "The One-Act Drama"; Dr. R. L. Pallen, "Oral Hygiene"; Dr. L. Macmillan, "Some Side-Lights on Nursing Problems." The association must appreciate the kindness of these speakers in so freely giving of their time and thought.

Miss E. Johns and Miss E. Breeze gave a very comprehensive report upon their return from the convention of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, held at Fort William and Port Arthur. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, the delegate from the V. G. N. A., upon her return, gave a most interesting report. One evening was devoted entirely to the discussion of papers and questions arising out of the convention reports.

Miss Archibald, registrar of the V. G. N. A. Registry, reported a successful year. A detailed report will be printed separately.

It is with regret that the association has to report the loss of two members by death—Miss Hope McLeod and Miss M. Fuller, graduates of V. G. H.

The election of officers took place for 1921: President, Miss Cosae M. Haskin (re-elected); first vice-president, Miss E. Johns; second vice-president, Miss D. Turnbull; secretary-treasurer, Miss A. McLellan.

The Executive Committee is composed of the officers and the following: Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Miss E. Breeze, Miss M. Campbell, Miss M. Currie and Miss M. Ewart.

Conveners of committees were also elected.

Twenty-five new members were welcomed into the association during the year.

Among the social activities: The annual dance was held, and proved very successful; a reception was given to the British Columbia Association at their annual meeting, which was held in Vancouver; Miss Archibald entertained at the Registry with a bridge party.

The association wish it known that they will be pleased to welcome any nurses who are free to attend their meetings, which are held the first Wednesday of each month at the "T Rooms," 445 Granville Street, unless otherwise arranged for. Two very energetic committees, the

Social and Programme, are planning a pleasant and profitable year for 1921.

The Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association held their first general meeting for 1921 on Wednesday evening, February 2nd, at the "T Rooms, 445 Granville Street, about 35 members being present. After discussing business matters, the Programme Committee brought in a report outlining a very interesting programme for the coming year, a number of prominent people having kindly consented to give lectures or papers on various subjects. Dr. J. Ewart Campbell gave a lecture on "Venereal Diseases," which was very instructive.

The Social Committee are going to take charge of a social bridge to be given for prospective members.

The V. G. N. A. annual dance will be arranged for in April, soon after Lent.

Four new members welcomed, and the usual social cup of tea was served.

Next meeting will be on Wednesday, March 2nd, 8 p.m.

BIRTHS

BROWN—At the K.G.H., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown (Pearl Murphy, K.G.H., 1916), a son.

CAMPBELL—To Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Campbell (Somerville, W.G.H., '14); a son, September 2nd, 1920.

DENHOLM—To Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Denholm, of Formosa, a daughter. Mrs. Denholm was Miss Myrtle Davis, G.P.H., 1915.

DONNELLY—To Dr. and Mrs. Francis Donnelly, a daughter. Mrs. Donnelly was Miss Edith Paterson, G.P.H., 1917.

FARR—To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Farr (nee Beatrice Hall), at the Sherbrooke Hospital, Sherbrooke, Que., on December 14th, 1920, a son.

FILSON—At Kingston General Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. Filson (Mildred McGregor, K.G.H., 1916), a son.

HICKS—At K. G. Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. Hicks (Lillian Killins, K.G.H., 1916), a son.

McKINNON—To Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon (Arnott W.G.H., '11), a son, at Grand Prairie, Alta., in October.

MOORHEAD—To Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moorhead (A. Hood, W.G.H., '12), a son, July 7th, 1920.

MURRAY—To Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Murray (Wallington, W.G.H., '13), a son, August 12th, 1920.

SPENCE—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Spence (nee Jean Bennett, Western Hospital, Toronto, 1916), in August, 1920, at 15 Westview Court, Christie Street, Toronto, a son.

STACEY—To Mr. and Mrs. Stacey (Kellett, W.G.H., '17), a daughter, October 6th, 1920.

STIRLING—To Dr. and Mrs. Sterling (Ingram N.G., '08), a son, July 11th, 1920.

WATSON—To Mr. and Mrs. Watson (nee M. Colquhoun, T.G.H., 1916), at P.P.P. Toronto General Hospital, on Wednesday, December 15th, 1920, a daughter.

WILLOUGHBY—At Napanee, Ont., to Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Willoughby, a son. Mrs. Willoughby was Miss Florence McCallum, K. G. H., 1912.

MARRIAGES

BAIN-MELVILLE—Miss Edith Melville (W.G.H., '19) to Mr. M. F. Bain, of Oak Lake, Man., on November 3rd, 1920, at Cavalier, N. D.

BENNETT-HUME—At Milton, Ont., September 27th, 1920, Christina L. Hume (K.G.H., 1919) to Dr. Douglas Bennett.

BICKNELL-CARPENTER—At Toronto, on December 28th, 1920, by Rev. Col. G. Williams, Virginia Margaret Carpenter (T.G.H., '20), of Port Dover, Ont., to Dr. Nathan J. Bicknell, son of Mr. J. A. Bicknell, Rose Avenue, Toronto.

BLAIR-MOORE—At Seeley's Bay, Ont., September 20th, 1920, Emma Grace Moore (K.G.H., 1913) to Dr. William Blair.

BROWN-MOORE—Doris Moore (W.G.H., '17) to Mr. Leroy Brown on October 29th, 1920, at Sudworth, Sask. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have left for England, where they will make their home.

COOKE-YORK—At the First Congregational Church, Vancouver, recently, by Rev. Dr. Alex. Dunn, of New Westminster, assisted by Rev. W. D. Spence, of Victoria, Edith Gwendolyn York (Vancouver General Hospital) to Rev. A. E. Cook, minister of the First Congregational Church, Vancouver.

COWAN-STEWART—K. I. Stewart (W.G.H., '02) to Mr. Cowan, of Deloraine, Man., at Winnipeg, October 23rd, 1920.

DAVIES-FEAR—Miss Florence Fear, of G.P. Hospital, St. John, 1914, to Mr. Harold Davies, of Springhill, N. S.

DICK-KEAY—At Toronto, January 5th, 1921, by Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, Victoria Lida, daughter of Mr. Joseph Keay, of New Glasgow, N. S., to Mr. Russell M. Dick, of Ottawa, Ont. Miss Keay is a class 1915 T.G.H. On return from their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Dick will reside in Ottawa.

ELLIOTT-ANDERSON—At Lindsay, Ont., September 29th, 1920, Olive May Anderson (K.G.H., 1919) to Mr. David Elliott.

EMERSON-MCIPHERSON—Miss McPherson (W.G.H., '14) to Mr. R. Emerson, at Winnipeg, Man., June 26th, 1920.

FRASER-DAVIES—Miss Margaret Davies (G.P.H., 1914) to Mr. Harold Fraser, of Springhill, N. S.

FUTVOYE-RODGERS—At Iberville, Que., January 9th, by the Rev. Father Cormier, Miriam Angeline Rodgers, of St. Johns, Que., to Mr. Arch. Futvoye, of St. Johns, Que. Miss Rodgers was a member of the 1912 class, R.V.H., Montreal.

HEWITT-BARBOUR—Mary Barbour (W.G.H., '18) to Mr. Scott Hewitt, of Morden, Man., at Balmoral, Man., November 3rd, 1920.

HOLT-JONES—Alice Jones (W.G.H., '16) to Mr. Charles Holt, of Balfour, B. C., September 1st, 1920.

HUNT-KILBURN—On Saturday, Jan. 1st, 1921, at Grand Avenue Methodist Church, Kansas City, Missouri, Gertrude Harper Kilburn, of Kilburn, N. B., to Harold Victor Hunt, of Regina. Miss Kilburn is a member of the class 1919, T.G.H. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt will reside in Clinton, Missouri.

HUNTER-RIDDELL—At Lachute, P.Q., October 20th, 1920, Nursing Sister Wynetta Cecil Riddell to Dr. Archibald William Hunter.

IRVING-McLAREN—At Moncton, N.B., December 29th, 1920, Enid McLaren (R.V.H., Montreal, 1920) to Dr. Rupert Irving, of Dorchester, Mass.

JAMES-DRUMMOND—At Toronto, December, 1920, Nursing Sister Helen M. Drummond to Lieut. James, Royal Canadian Dragoons. Lieut. James is stationed at Stanley Barracks, Toronto.

JOB-BARR—Mary Barr (W.G.H., '11) to Mr. Job, of Calgary, Alta., at Glenboro, Man., September 30th, 1920.

KEYES-TROOD—J. S. Trood (W.G.H., '18) to Dr. J. S. Keyes, of Whitewood, Sask., at Salmon Arm, B. C., October 6th, 1920.

MARTIN-WILSON—At Vernon, B. C., January 1st, 1921, Elizabeth E. Wilson (Vancouver General Hospital) to Stuart Martin.

McKAY-PAYNTER—E. T. Paynter (W.G.H., '11) to Mr. Wm. McKay, of Pandora, Alta., at Beulah, Man., September 30th, 1920.

McLAUGHLIN-CALDWELL—At Caldwell's Mills, Ont., Amy Caldwell (K.G.H., 1919) to Mr. William McLaughlin.

McLEAN-SHEFFIELD—At Owen Sound, Ont., January 12th, 1921, Lillian Mae Sheffield, graduate of the Owen Sound Hospital, to Mr. John Percy McLean, of Brantford, Ont.

MYLES-HIRSH—At Toronto, January 19th, Nursing Sister Mary Cecilia Hirsch to Mr. Robert Gordon Myles.

POWELL-GOURLAY—At Eganville, Ont., December 24th, 1920, Nursing Sister Roberta Gourlay to Mr. Barry Miles Powell.

PRICE-BARNEY—At Philadelphia, Penn., Lillian Barney (K.G.H., 1919) to Dr. Price.

ROMAN-SEDGEWICK—On Christmas Day, at 6.30 p.m., at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Welsh, 781 Shuter Street, Jessie Middleton Sedgewick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Sedgewick, of

Middle Musquodokoit, N. S., to Charles Leghtfoot Roman, M.D., of Montreal.

SARGENT-DUFF—At San Francisco, Cal., December 27th, 1920, by the Rev. J. L. Gordon, D.D., Miss Kirk (Winnipeg General Hospital, 1914) to Mr. Rodney Groves Sargent.

SPENCE-DALGLEISH—Smith's Falls, May 8th, 1920, Eva Margaret Dalgleish (K.G.H., 1914) to John Conway Spence.

TURNER-BLACK—On Tuesday, December 28th, 1920, at St. Paul's Church, St. John, Que., by the Rev. J. H. Moore, Muriel Black (R. V. H., 1919) to Dr. Herbert Turney, of New York City.

WARKENTIN-ALLINGHAM—Frances Allingham (W.G.H., '19) to Mr. B. Warkentein, of Winkler, at Broadview, Sask., September 29th, 1920.

DEATHS

CAMPBELL—By the death of Col. (Dr.) George Campbell, the nursing profession sustains the loss of a generous and sympathetic friend. Dr. Campbell was a trustee of the Nurses' Sick Benefit Fund, and, like his brother, the late Dr. D. A. Campbell, took a keen interest in all that pertained to the welfare of nurses.

MACKAY—Suddenly, at his home, Montreal Street, Sherbrooke, Quebec, on Sunday morning, December 26th, 1920, Dr. Malcolm Mackay, in his forty-fourth year. Dr. Mackay had not been in his usual health for the past few years, but his untimely death came as a great shock to the community.

MCKAY—Miss Ruth McKay (W.G.H., '16), at Albany, N. Y., of septicemia following an operation for appendicitis.

From charge to the graduating class in the eight months' course in public health nursing of the Visiting Nurses, Association in New Haven:

"I would urge you to strive for a solidarity in the ranks of your profession. Because you are a graduate public health nurse, you are not separated from a full realization of the problem of every other field of nursing. Are you interested in filling up the ranks of the public health field? Then you must aid at every turn of the road in interesting the young women of character, and of a desire for service, to enter the training school. This year we are having the centennial celebration of the birth of our patron saint, Florence Nightingale; let us put forth our efforts and avail ourselves of every opportunity to show—even as we demonstrated in the world war—that the call of the world for nurses shall be answered, and that we as a profession will not be found wanting. By adjusting ourselves to one another and pulling together—willing to follow our leaders, with not too much criticism, we shall accomplish the task before us, mammoth though it may now seem."

THE WAY OF OTHERS

Others have shown to me the way
To bear the burdens of the day.
This task of mine is nothing new,
Others have had this work to do;
Others have suffered here and wept
And faithful to their purpose kept.
This is my time to meet the test,
And I must face it as the rest.

Time was I thought that I might miss
So terrible a task as this!
Might go through life and never know
The weight of care or hurt of woe;
And once I fancied, when I felt
Across my back disaster's welt,
That I was meeting there alone
Such stings as no one else had known.

I cried aloud against my pain,
But found my whimpering all in vain;
And then I heard a voice declare:
"Your lot is what all men must bear,
Others have wept the time you smiled,
Borne grief and have been reconciled;
As they have done, so must you do
When care and sorrow come to you."

But that was in the years ago,
And since that time I've come to know
That no one on this earth escapes
From trial in its various shapes;
No man is singled out to fare
Along life's ways exempt from care,
And I would see my trials through
As bravely as the others do.

The Department of Health some weeks ago mailed to all physicians, veterinary surgeons, dentists and druggists in Canada, Form No. 6, on which to make the declaration as provided under the Act, showing that they are engaged in the sale or distribution of narcotics.

Very heavy penalties are provided under the Act for neglecting or refusing to furnish the declaration in question: a fine of not less than \$200.00 and costs, and not more than \$1,000.00 and costs, or to a term

of imprisonment of one year, or to both fine and imprisonment, being the penalties specified for non-compliance with the regulations.

As a number of physicians, veterinary surgeons, dentists and druggists have not so far sent in the required declaration, the Department has advised the Editor that, unless this declaration is received within a reasonable period, the law will be enforced and penalties levied upon all delinquents.

It should be noted that all physicians who obtain narcotics in any quantity, to administer directly to their patients, are considered to be engaged in the distribution of these drugs; likewise, all dentists and veterinary surgeons who obtain supplies of these drugs for use in connection with their practice, are considered to be engaged in the distribution of narcotics, and it is, therefore, necessary for them to make the declaration as required under the Act as amended at the last session of Parliament.

Any physician, veterinary surgeon, dentist or druggist, who may have mislaid the forms sent by the Department, may, upon application to the Department of Health at Ottawa, obtain further copies in order that the necessary declaration may be filed.

The Department of Health does not wish to work any hardship in connection with the filing of these declarations, but, in order that the law, as embodied in the Act, be conformed with, any physician, veterinary surgeon, dentist or druggist, failing to fill in the forms of declaration within a reasonable time, will be dealt with according to the terms set forth in the Act.—Inserted by the Department of Health.

There are numerous methods of removing ink spots and fruit and wine stains. One of my efficacious remedies is tomato juice. Saturate, then rinse thoroughly in warm water; afterwards boil in a suds of ivory soap. Hang in the sun to dry.—M. L. G.

I always carry with me, among my supplies for the sick, several two-inch squares of medium fine sandpaper. Almost every patient has corns or callouses. These can be gently sandpapered after the bath has been given. I find that carefully trimmed nails and well-cared-for corns add much to the patient's comfort, and corns of long standing frequently disappear for good after such care and the rest in bed.

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Regular Meeting—First Tuesday, 4 p.m.

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Hon. President, Miss G. Fairlie, H.G.H.; President, Mrs. George O'Brian, 170 Catherine Street, North; Vice-President, Miss Betty Aiken, 549 Main Street, East; Secretary, Miss May Brennen, H.G.H.; Treasurer, Miss M. Pegg, 56 George Street; Corresponding Secretary, Miss I. Newbigging, 129 Herkimer Street.

"Canadian Nurse" Correspondent—Miss R. Burnett, 131 Stinson Street.

Executive Committee—Miss B. Sadlier, Miss M. Aiken, Miss M. E. Dunlop, Miss Vance, Miss Beatty.

Representatives to National Council of Women—Miss E. Taylor, Miss B. Aiken, Mrs. Newson.

Sick Committee—Miss A. P. Kerr, Miss M. E. Dunlop, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss R. Burnett.

Representatives to Central Registry—Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Pegg, Miss Roadhouse, Miss A. P. Kerr.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE BRANTFORD GENERAL HOSPITAL

Hon. President, Miss M. Forde, R.N., Superintendent of the General Hospital; President, Mrs. R. Millard, 154 William Street; Vice-President, Miss C. Good, City; Secretary, Miss C. P. Robinson, General Hospital; Assistant Secretary, Miss Edith Jones, 255 Greenwich Street; Treasurer, Miss G. Leslie, 6 Peel Street.

"Canadian Nurse" Representative—Miss M. C. Hall, General Hospital.

Regular Meeting on the first Tuesday of every month, at 3.30 p.m., in the Nurses' Residence.

BELLEVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

(Affiliated Members of G. N. A. of Ontario)

Hon. President, Miss Green, Superintendent; President, Mrs. C. K. Graham, 642 Shaw Street, Toronto; Hon. Vice-President, Mrs. Gordon Jones, Pueblo, Colorado; Vice-President, Mrs. Leavens, 170 George Street, Belleville, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss E. G. Green, 71 Everett Street, Belleville, Ont.

Advisory Board—Miss Morrison, Miss Martin, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Howard.

Entertainment Committee—Mrs. Worrell, Mrs. Leavens, Miss Morrison, Mrs. Cooper.

Meetings—First Tuesday in each month.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, RIVERDALE HOSPITAL, TORONTO

President, Miss Golay, 142 Ellsworth Avenue; Vice-President, Miss McNeill, 82 Gloucester Street; Secretary, Miss Alice Kirk, Riverdale Hospital; Treasurer, Miss Frances Schoales, 3 Withrow Avenue. Executive Committee, Misses Jessie Naives and Elizabeth Miller; Conveners of Committees, Miss Love, Sick and Visiting; Miss Honey, Programme.

Representatives on Central Registry—Misses Golay and Maude Thompson.

Representative on "Canadian Nurse"—Norine V. Schoales.

Regular Meeting—First Thursday every second month, 8 p.m.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE MACK TRAINING SCHOOL, GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Hon. President, Miss Uren, G. and M. Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.; President, Mrs. Parnell, 124 Lake Street, St. Catharines; First Vice-President, Miss Annie Moyer, Queenston Street; Second Vice-President, Mrs. McGowan, 2 Lyman Street; Secretary, Miss Caroline Freel, G. and M. Hospital; Treasurer, Mrs. W. Durham, R. R. No. 4, St. Catharines.

"Canadian Nurse" Representative—Miss A. J. Gransmore, 2 Lyman Street.

Programme Committee—Miss Merle McCormack, Miss Annie Moyer, Miss Vera Calvert.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Last Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

President, Miss Anabell Nicol, 91 Kains Street; Vice-President, Miss Ruth Mackey, 91 Kains Street; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Miss Pearl Dean, 5 Naama Street; Treasurer, Miss Sadie Coulthard, 20 Hughes Street.

Executive Committee—Misses Cook, Malcolm, Bennett, Crane and Mills.

Representative to "Canadian Nurse"—Miss Myrtle Bennett, 71 Hincks Street.

Regular Meeting—Second Wednesday, 8 p.m.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE WOODSTOCK GENERAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Hon. President, Miss Frances Sharpe; President, Miss M. H. Mackay, R.N.; Vice-President, Mrs. J. B. Coleridge; Recording Secretary, Miss Annie Hill; Assistant Secretary, Miss Annie McLean; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Agnes Weston; Treasurer, Miss Evelyn Peers; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Vida Burns.

Representatives to National Council of Women—Miss M. H. Mackay, R.N., Miss W. Huggins, Miss Annie Hill.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Second Monday, 8 p.m.

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"Canadian Nurse" Representative—Mrs. A. C. Joseph, 449 Oxford Street.

Advisory Committee—Misses Mortimer, Cockburn and Barons.

Programme Committee—Mrs. Allison, Misses Shannon and Luckham.

Regular Monthly Meeting—First Tuesday, 8 p.m.

**THE TORONTO CHAPTER OF THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION
OF ONTARIO**

President, Mrs. Smithers, Pensax Court; Vice-President, Miss Teeter, 496 Dovercourt Road (P. 6554); Corresponding Secretary, Miss Butchart, Room 308, City Hall (M. 16: C. 4684); Recording Secretary, Miss Ferriman, 74 Herbert Avenue (B. 3152); Treasurer, Miss Haslett, 48 Howland Avenue (C. 3617); Convener and Committee, Miss Batchelor, 191 Westminster Avenue (P. 1019); Press and Publication, Miss Goodman, 11 Maple (M. 1539); Representative, Miss Kinder, Hospital Sick Children; Local Council, Mrs. Blakely, 233 Delaware Avenue.

Social and Programme—Miss Meader, 258 St. Clarens; Miss Moore, Miss Gastrell (K. 1709-J).

Legislation Representative—From Women's College Hospital, Mrs. Blarnett, 26 Alhambra Avenue (J. 8291).

**THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF ST. BONIFACE HOSPITAL,
ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA**

President, Miss A. C. Starr, 753 Wolseley Avenue; First Vice-President, Miss O'Rourke, 119 Donald Street; Second Vice-President, Miss S. Gordon, 251 Stradbrook Avenue; Secretary, Miss Marion Oliver, 247 Furnby Street; Treasurer, Miss Josephine MacDonald, 753 Wolseley Avenue.

Convener of Sick Visiting Committee—Miss L. Lynch, 226 Balmoral Street.

Convener of Social Committee—Miss B. Snow, St. Boniface Hospital.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Second Wednesday, 8 p.m.

MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES

President, Miss Elizabeth Carruthers, 535 McMillan Avenue; First Vice-President, Miss Ethel Gilroy, 674 Arlington; Corresponding Secretary, Louise Spratt, 371 College Avenue; Recording Secretary, Miss M. Martin, King George Hospital, Winnipeg; Treasurer, Miss Florence Robertson, 753 Wolsley Avenue.

THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF BRANDON

Hon. President, Miss Birtles; President, Mrs. S. J. Pierce, 1608 Louise Avenue, Brandon; Vice-President, Miss Hulbert; Secretary, Miss Margaret Gemmell, 346 Twelfth Street, Brandon.

Convener of Social Committee—Mrs. Lawson Ferrier, 525 Sixteenth street.

Convener of Registration Committee—Miss C. MacLeod.

Press Representative—Miss M. Finlayson.

SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED NURSES' ASSOCIATION

Incorporated March, 1917

Council—President, Miss Jean Urquhart, Regina, Sask.; Vice-President, Sister Allaire, Regina, Sask.

Councillors—Miss Jean Browne, Regina, Sask.; Miss Grainger Campbell, Saskatoon, Sask.; Dr. Charlton, Regina, Sask.; Dr. Argue, Grenfell, Sask.; Secretary and Registrar, Miss Jean Wilson, General Hospital, Moose Jaw, Sask.

ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES

Incorporated April 19, 1916

President, Miss Victoria I. Winslow, R.N., Superintendent of Nurses, General Hospital, Medicine Hat; First Vice-President, Miss Christine Smith, R.N., Superintendent of Provincial Public Health Nurses, Edmonton; Second Vice-President, Miss L. M. Edy, R.N., Superintendent of Nurses, General Hospital, Calgary; Secretary-Treasurer and Registrar, Miss Eleanor McPhedran, R.N., Col. Belcher Military Hospital, Eighth Avenue, West, Calgary.

Councillors—Mrs. Manson, R.N., Miss McMillan, R.N., Miss E. Rutherford, R.N.

THE EDMONTON GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION

President, Mrs. Manson; First Vice-President, Miss Macmillan; Second Vice-President, Miss Gould; Treasurer, Miss McGillivray; Secretary, Miss Irving, R. A. Hospital.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Third Wednesday, 3.30 p. m.

OFFICERS OF THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

President, Miss Jessie MacKenzie; First Vice-President, Mrs. M. E. Johnston; Second Vice-President, —; Secretary, Miss E. G. Breeze, 125 Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B.C.; Registrar, Miss Helen Randal, 125 Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B.C.

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